

TAUBES' RAID ON SALONICA CAUSE OF CONSULS' ARREST

Bombs Do No Damage But
Sarrail Takes Immed-
iate Reprisals

GREECE PROTESTS Montenegrins Attack Suc- cessfully, Causing Aus- trians to Retire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, January 1.—It was after four Taubes had flown over Salonica dropping bombs, which did no damage, that General Sarrail ordered the arrest of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Consuls. British and French troops surrounded the Consulate, arrested everybody in them and seized the archives.

Athens, January 1.—Greece has protested against the arrest of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Consuls at Salonica by General Sarrail, which Greece describes as a violation of her sovereign rights.

The Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey have collectively complained to Greece concerning the arrest of their consuls. The Greek Premier, M. Skouloudis, replied that a protest had already been lodged in London and Paris.

Greece has protested to Germany against a Taube which dropped bombs in Greece and killed a shepherd.

King Peter of Serbia has arrived at Salonica on board a French warship, accompanied by some of his Ministers. The public are stirred at the unexpected arrival of the exiled monarch. Greek troops are forming a guard of honor for the sovereign of their ally.

Paris, December 31.—German aviators over Salonica dropped a bomb on some Greek troops.

The allied artillery at the Dardanelles effectively bombarded the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic coast, destroying several guns and exploding an ammunition depot.

Cettinje, January 1.—The Montenegrins have achieved further successes, annihilating a detachment of the enemy and capturing some prisoners in Novi-Bazar. They repulsed an Austrian attack on the Mount Lovchen front, inflicting great losses on the enemy.

London, January 1.—A Montenegrin communiqué mentions further Montenegrin successful attacks, compelling the Austrians to retire at various points.

An official communiqué states: Prior to the flight of Durazzo, the French submarine Monge was sunk by an enemy cruiser off Cattaro. The majority of the crew were rescued.

A French submarine sunk an enemy transport in the Adriatic.

Toulon, December 31.—A cruiser has arrived, bearing the contents of the Serbian Treasury, which are being taken to Paris and the members of the Russian Legation lately in Serbia.

BRITISH REVENUE BIGGER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—The revenue for the Quarter totals £64,890,510, an increase of £21,067,141.

Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Jan. 8

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 15
Per R.M. s.s. Em. of Japan Jan. 21
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Athos..... Jan. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 8
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Jan. 10

The French mail of December 12 is due at Hongkong on January 10, and here on January 14. Left Port Said on December 13, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The French mail of November 23 is due here on January 6. Left Hongkong on January 3 per M.M. s.s. Porthea.

Martial Law Is Proclaimed In Kweiyang and Kweichow; Model Troops Are Disarmed

No Further Developments in Yunnan; Loyal Troops
Moving Rapidly to Guard Borders of Province

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Kweiyang, December 31.—In consequence of the disturbances in Yunnan, martial law was proclaimed in Kweiyang on the 27th and throughout Kweichow on the 28th. The model troops in Kweiyang, numbering 500, have been partially disarmed, because it was feared that they were not reliable. One thousand new troops have been enlisted for garrison service and are now en route to Tushan, Liping and Kuchowkwel.

Kweichow dollar notes, formerly worth ninety dollar cents, are now worth only seventy. The Bank of China here refuses to make remittances. There are many rumors circulating, but the city and province are quiet.

Peking, January 2.—Reports from Szechuen, Kweichow, Hunan and Kwangsi indicate that loyal troops are being rapidly despatched to the Yunnan border. The Chiangchun of Szechuen hopes to despatch "one complete division."

There has been no further development in Yunnan. The Government has received telegrams saying that the rebels have not, up to the present, interfered with the Customs, Post Offices and Salt Offices.

Try Pacifying Tsai Ao
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 2.—The Chinese press states that the General Commanding the Government forces in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hunan have wired to the Government a request to postpone

the punishment of the anti-monarchist agitators in Yunnan till after the return of the delegates whom they have jointly despatched to Tsai Ao, urging him to lay down his arms. Other Generals, such as Feng Kuochang, Chang Hsun, Li Chun, Ni Shih-chun and Tuan Tse-kuai are urging the despatch of a punitive expedition to Yunnan, in order to prevent Tsai Ao joining hands with Huang Hsing, Sun Yat-sen and others.

General Tsao Kun, Commander of the Third Division, has been appointed Chief Commander of the operations against Yunnan.

Yesterday's mandate, signed: "The first day of the first year of Hung-hsien," confers upon Confucius the additional rank of Duke and the title Prince of Chun. Another Mandate emphasizes the necessity to develop the police and educational systems, the establishment of normal schools and exhorts the officials to avoid all superfluous expenditure.

The New Year days passed quietly in Peking; the usual popular amusements took place in the Central Park and on the ground of the Temple of Agriculture. Yuan Shih-k'ai received only the congratulations of the high civil and military officials in the Ceremonial Hall of his Palace, without great ceremonies.

Republicans in Japan

The Chinese merchants and students in Japan have sent a joint telegram to the Chiangchuns and governors of the provinces, requesting their support for the Republic. The telegram is sent through the Chinese papers.

Sir J. Simon Resigns From British Cabinet

Henderson Doubtful; All Other
Ministers Will Support
Conscription Bill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—It is authoritatively stated that, as a result of the meetings of the Cabinet held today, there are no longer fears of a crisis involving the resignations of any members of the Cabinet. The basis on which unanimity was reached was a complete acceptance of the principle that Mr. Asquith's pledge must be observed.

When the National Service Bill is submitted to Parliament it will be unanimously supported by those members of the Government whose conversion, hitherto, has been doubtful. The only doubtful member is Mr. Arthur Henderson, whose position is dependent on the attitude of the Labor conference.

The Daily News states that Sir John Simon has tendered his resignation from the Cabinet. Up to the present, it has not been accepted. The Times states that some of his colleagues hope he will reconsider the matter.

It is expected that a proclamation calling up the second four groups of recruits under Lord Derby's scheme will be issued next week.

£5 British Bonds 'For Small Investor'

Post Office Savings Bank, Dur-
ing War, Will Remove Lim-
it on Deposits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—The committee on war loans for the small investor recommend, during the war, that there shall be no limit to the yearly or total amount of individual deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank and also the immediate issue of Exchequer bonds in £5, £10 and £50 denominations on similar terms to the existing £100 bonds, these small bonds to be sold at the post offices. The Treasury agrees to these recommendations.

Canada to Recruit Half Million Men

Sir Robert Borden Says Up To
December 15 Dominion Had
Raised 212,690

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 1.—The Premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, has issued a statement that the total number of Canadians recruited up to December 15 was 212,690, which will be increased to 500,000.

VIRULENT CARBUNCLES KEEP KAISER IN BED

Doctors Fear Blood Poisoning;
Monarch Much Depressed;
Berlin Rumor-Filled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 1.—The Kaiser returned from Russia suffering from a number of virulent carbuncles. Up to the present, the doctors have not been successful in removing these and there is a danger of blood-poisoning.

The Kaiser is in bed and is being nursed by the Kaiserin. He only receives certain State officials. He is suffering from great depression. The inhabitants of Berlin are disappointed that the Kaiser will not be able to attend the New Year parade and the wildest rumors are being circulated.

AIRMAN WINS V. C.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Squadron-Commander R. B. Davies for most conspicuous gallantry in rescuing a fellow-airman at Perek, near Enos.

The Weather

Fine and mild weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.5 and the minimum 32.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.0 and 36.4.

French Soldiers Wearing Their Metal Gas Masks



This picture illustrates the method by which the French soldiers near the German trenches are compelled to fight the poisonous gases. The masks are made of aluminum, and contain cotton saturated with hyposulphite of sodium. Goggles protect the eyes.

ENGINEERS PROMISE AID FOR MR. ASQUITH'S PLAN

He Gives Undertaking to Pro-
tect Skilled Workers If
Labor Troubles Cease

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Press Bureau announces that the Premier today addressed a deputation of the amalgamated engineers. He asserted the absolute necessity for the dilution of skilled labor by semi-skilled and unskilled workers and the imperative necessity for the utmost possible output of home munitions, so as to assist the financial problem ahead, which was a most serious one.

Mr. Asquith agreed to an amendment of the Munitions Bill which would protect skilled workmen, provided that labor troubles ceased. Thereupon, the deputation consented to actively co-operate in the scheme of dilution.

FLEEING ARABS LEAVE BIG SUPPLIES BEHIND

Lose 400 Killed, 82 Prisoners;
British Capture Ammunition
And Drove of Cattle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, January 1.—Details of the fight on the Egyptian frontier show that the Arabs at Matru fled in disorder. They had 400 men killed and 82 taken prisoners, besides much loot. Our casualties were only 10 men killed and 53 wounded.

An official communiqué states: Our force which advanced from Matru to round up Harun's camp found he had retreated hastily, leaving a month's supplies, 400 sheep, 90 camels and 200 tents. The booty captured after the action at Majid includes 12,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 800 sheep, 34 camels and five tons of barley. Moreover, 60 camels were destroyed by our artillery fire.

Expect Panama Open By End of January

Reuter's Service

London, January 2.—Lloyd's representative at Panama cables that there are excellent prospects of the Panama Canal being re-opened about the end of January.

Australia to Take Over All Hongkong's Prisoners of War

Government Decides 'On Gen-
eral Grounds' to Transfer
Them This Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, January 2.—The Hongkong Daily Press is informed that His Majesty's Government has decided, on general grounds, to transfer to Australia during the current month all prisoners of war and interned women and children, the Commonwealth Government having agreed to receive them.

New Year Eulogies For French Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—The King, on the occasion of the New Year, telegraphed to M. Poincare, the French President, expressing his warmest wishes for his welfare. His Majesty said: "The heroism and sacrifices of our gallant soldiers and sailors have rendered indissoluble the ties binding the two countries."

The King expressed his deep admiration for the splendid qualities of the land and sea forces of France, which are a sure guarantee of ultimate victory.

Paris, January 1.—President Poincare, in a long New Year letter to the troops, dwells on the unshaken unanimity of the country to prosecute the war until victory is achieved. He declares that no compromise is possible.

Any ambiguous offer of peace would merely mean dishonor, ruin and enslavement. Any momentary faltering would be ingratitude to the dead and treason to posterity. The nation which first grows tired will be vanquished, but France will not grow tired.

"Never had we a finer army of better trained or braver troops. Everywhere I have seen you, I have quivered with admiration and hope. You will conquer. The New Year now opening will complete the defeat of the enemy and bring you joy and victory."

SALVINI DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—The death is announced of the famous Italian tragedian, Commander Tommaso Salvini.

ENEMY TRADING RULES CREATE A NEW OFFICE

Foreign Trade Department Now
In Being; L. Worthington
Evans Has Control

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The foreign trade department of the Foreign Office has been established as a new department, in order to carry out the policy of the Government against trading with the enemy. It requests the active co-operation of business-men.

Mr. L. Worthington Evans, M. P. for Colchester, the well-known authority on company law, has been appointed controller of the department.

FORD AT COPENHAGEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 1.—Ford's peace expedition has arrived. There was no official reception.

GENERAL INTERCESSION DAY FOR GT. BRITAIN

Recalling Roberts' Warning, Be
Prepared and Efficient
Is Bishop's Prayer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—Crowded services of intercession were held in the churches of all denominations throughout the country today. Muffled bells emphasized the sense of loss of the gallant dead.

The Bishop of London, at St. Paul's, preached a most impressive sermon. He referred to the ghastly crimes in Armenia and the torpedoing of the Persia and urged the need for British preparedness and efficiency, recalling the warning of Lord Roberts, who lay buried in St. Paul's. He concluded by saying that, after the day of victory, Great Britain must be worthy of her great place in the world.

Brocklebank and Well Steamship Lines Join

Reuter's Service

London, December 31.—The Brocklebank (12 steamers totalling 80,000 tons) and the Well Line (6 steamers totalling 25,000 tons) have amalgamated.

P. AND O. PERSIA SUNK; NEARLY 300 LIVES ARE LOST

Torpedoed Without Warn-
ing, Liner Disappears
In Five Minutes

ONLY 158 RESCUED

U. S. Consul McNeeley of
Aden Drowned; 2 Other
Americans Saved

'NEW ACTION' NOW

Washington Cables to Alex-
andria for Immediate
Information

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—Official—158 survivors of the s.s. Persia have arrived in Alexandria. They include passengers and crew. The former are believed to number about sixty.

Unless more survivors are picked up, the death-roll would appear to be between 250 and 300.

It is understood that Colonel the Hon. Clive Bigham is among the persons saved.

Cairo, January 2.—The s.s. Persia was torpedoed without warning and sank in a few minutes.

A torpedo struck the Persia amidships at 1.10 in the afternoon on the 30th. She completely disappeared by 1.15 and it was a miracle that anyone was saved. There was no panic.

Four boats were launched extremely promptly. About 160 people have been saved out of 550.

Mr. McNeeley, the American Consul at Aden, was drowned through the torpedoing of the Persia. Of the two other Americans, Mr. Grant, the Vacuum Oil agent at Aden, was saved and the school-boy, Master Rowe, landed at Gibraltar.

The Chief Officer, 2nd Officer, 7 engineers, 27 seamen, 63 lascars and 59 passengers survived.

London, January 2.—Lloyd's announces that the P. & O. s.s. Persia (7,974 tons) was sunk on the 30th. Most of the passengers and crew were lost.

Four Boats Escape

The Persia was bound from London to Bombay. She was sunk at one o'clock in the afternoon. Four boats got clear.

It is officially announced that the Persia was torpedoed.

The passenger-list shows that a total of 231 passengers were booked from London, of whom 87 were women and 25 children. There were three Americans on board.

Lloyd's gives the following list of the survivors: 59 passengers, of whom 17 are women, 35 of the white crew and 59 lascars. The crew numbered between 200 and 300, mostly lascars. Thus, even if the four boats which got away each carried their full complement of 60 persons, the death-roll would be in the region of 200.

Captain Hall of the Persia was drowned. He was last seen swimming after the liner had plunged beneath the waves. The survivors include ten officers (? military) and eight foreigners.

Three Americans Aboard

The Americans on board the Persia were Mr. McNeeley, American Consul at Aden, Mr. Grant, a financier, who was bound for Bombay, and a school-boy, Master Rose, who expected to land at Gibraltar.

The American named Grant has been saved, but, up to the present, Lord Montagu and Mr. McNeeley, the American Consul at Aden, are missing. Colonel Lord Montagu of Beaulieu was going to Bombay as inspector of Mechanical Transport and Vehicles in India.

It is officially announced that the Persia was sunk off Crete. A steamer conveying the survivors from four boats, which alone got away, is expected to arrive in Alexandria today. The Persia was capable of steaming at 18 knots and had all the up-to-date improvements. The P. & O. Company states that, according to the last direct information, which was received on the 28th, she carried a large number of passengers and a considerable crew. The vessel was heavily laden with

parcel-post, but carried no war materials.

The Persia last reported at Malta on December 28, 1915.

The shock to the public recalls that evoked at the news of the sinking of the Lusitania, especially after the immunity these passengers' steamers have hitherto enjoyed. No details have been received.

Big Loss To Underwriters

The underwriters of the Persia will probably have to face the payment of a considerable sum.

The P. and O. offices in London were besieged by enquirers, yesterday evening, many of them being men in khaki, accompanied by women in tears. Some spent the night in the waiting-room.

Colonel the Hon. Clive Bigham, one of the survivors from the Persia, has telegraphed to Lord Inchcape, chairman of the P. and O. Company:—"The torpedo struck the ship on the port bow, when the Persia was 40 miles to the south of Crete. The submarine made no attempt to render assistance.

"It was impossible to lower the starboard boats, owing to the heavy list. Five or six boats, however, were able to be lowered on the port side. I did not see this myself, as I was washed overboard when the boat capsized.

"The conduct of the passengers and crew was splendid. There was no panic. Four boats, after being 40 hours at sea, were picked up by a warship, the occupants being treated with the greatest kindness.

"A search is being made for the remaining boats in the neighborhood of the disaster."

'New Diplomatic Action'

Washington, January 2.—The torpedoing of the s.s. Persia has created an unpleasant impression at the State Department, which was inclined to take a rosy view of the result of the negotiations regarding the sinking of the Ancona. It is believed that sufficient time had elapsed to enable Austria to forbid her submarines to torpedo ships without removing the non-combatants.

The sinking of the Persia will mean new diplomatic action. The American Consul at Alexandria has been instructed to send immediate information of the sinking.

The American Consul at Alexandria reports that Mr. McNeeley has been drowned. He was last seen swimming.

No submarine was seen, but an officer of the Persia saw the wake of the torpedo which struck the ship and the latter sank in five minutes.

14 Officers, 373 Men Rescued from Natal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—The Admiralty announces that 25 officers perished in the blowing-up of the cruiser Natal, including Captain Eric Back, Commander John Hutchings, Lieut.-Commander J. B. Murray and Lieut.-Commander G. B. Harrison.

The survivors total 14 officers and 373 men. The chief officers saved were:—Lieut.-Commander Tyndall, Lieutenant D. Q. Fildes, Engineer-Commander C. T. D. Greatham, Captain C. S. Hazen, Royal Marines, Fleet-Surgeon E. S. Tuck, Sub-Lieut. W. B. Price and the Chaplain, Rev. Driscoll.

MAJOR LLOYD GEORGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 2.—Captain Richard Lloyd George, a son of the Minister of Munitions, has been gazetted temporary Major.

RUSSIA'S BOOTY AT KUM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Teheran, December 31.—The Russians found 1,600,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and 3,000 rounds of gun ammunition at Kum. Colonel Edwall, the Swedish chief instructor of gendarmes and two rebel instructors have been dismissed. Another has resigned.

FRENCH OF YPRES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—The Times states that Field Marshal French will assume the title of Viscount French of Ypres.

LONDON CALLS ANCONA REPLY A CLIMBDOWN

Sees Anxiety in Austria For
More Cordial Relations
With America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—The reply of Austria to the American Note concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona is a remarkable climbdown. It positively concurs to the principle that private vessels, if they do not try to escape or resist, shall not be destroyed until the passengers and crew have been placed in safety. Austria is anxious that the relations existing between America and Austria shall become still more cordial.

The Note states that the Commander of the submarine believed the Ancona to be a transport. It says that the Austrian commander, after a long time, torpedoed the liner very carefully, so that the passengers could save themselves before she sank. The Note affirms that all on board could have been saved if they had not been deserted by the crew.

It further declares that Austria cannot be responsible for the capsizing of the boats before the torpedo was fired. Nevertheless, Austria is desirous to show her friendly feelings towards America and is prepared even to indemnify cases of loss which cannot be proved against the submarine.

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED IN CHICAGO EXPLOSION

Fire At Linseed Oil Works
Causes Damage Estimated
At £500,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chicago, January 1.—Eight persons have been killed and 20 injured by an explosion at a linseed-oil works caused by a fire which did damage to the extent of half-a-million sterling.

Enemy Abandon Fair Fight Says Kaiser

Try to Deprive Germany of All
Worth Living For; Yet
He Is Confident

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 1.—The Kaiser, in a vain-glorious New Year message to the Navy and Army says:—"The superior numbers of the enemy have failed before your loyalty and bravery. Wherever I sent you into battle, you gained a glorious victory.

"The madly impotent enemy try to deprive us of all that makes life worth living, having long ago abandoned hope of beating us in fair fight. We enter the New Year with God for Germany's greatness."

KING CONSTANTINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, January 2.—King Constantine's wound from the last operation is giving trouble and specialists are again attending the King, whose general condition is described as good.

BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—The Admiralty announces that Admiral Sir Stanley Colville succeeds Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth and Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender succeeds Admiral Sir George Egerton as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.

GERMAN OFFICERS AS PRISONERS OF WAR

A Visit to Historic French
Chateau Where They
Are Held

THEY HAVE GERMAN COOKS

Drills—Two of Them Have
Been Joined by Their Wives
And Babies

[Correspondence of the Associated Press]

Le Puy, Central France, November 2.—German officers living in a historic chateau on the banks of the romantic Loire, much as they would live in some castle on the Rhine, some of them with their wives and babies, with German orderlies, German cooks, German menus, German war-maps, German orchestras, German games, German drills—these were some of the things making it apparent today that France was living up to the complete letter and spirit of its international obligation of looking after German prisoners of war.

The visit to this German officers' camp was made by the Associated Press through the courtesy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with two French army officers assigned from the Ministry of War to assist in showing and explaining all the details of the care given to German officers.

The ancient castle of Roche-Arneaud is the temporary home of a hundred or more of these German officers, gathered in from the battle of Champagne and from all along the fighting line, and even from the remote German islands of the South Pacific which have been taken by French landing parties.

Photographs of all the imprisoned officers occupied the whole side of a wall in the reception room as one entered the place. They were fine-looking, big-framed men, each in full uniform. And at the foot of the photographs were two which stood out from among these fighters—two faces of young German women, and beside them two tiny babies—war babies, born on French soil of German parents.

Salute French Officers

The full assemblage of German

officers was seen for the first time as the party entered the gardens of the old chateau, for the officers seemed to have a taste which drew them into these beautiful gardens, finished in exquisite French taste, with flowers and foliage at every hand, and looking off into vistas of the Loire. There was not a sign of discontent about them; on the contrary, they were a picture of a well-conditioned set of men, living a life of ease, and even elegance. Their uniforms were spick and span; they were well turned out and well tailored; their coats fitting faultlessly, and their trousers tightly over their big legs; they were well shaved, well fed, well conditioned, as though they had recently stepped out of some military club on the Wilhelmstrasse.

There was a slight air of suspicion about the Germans as the French officers entered with the party. They raised their heads proudly, and strutted away in pairs and groups, until soon all of them were lost in the maze of shrubbery. But, while they were in sight, no one of them failed to come to attention and give deferential military salute to the French officers escorting the party. The latter, too, were most careful not to permit the visitors to intrude upon the privacy of the German prisoners by asking them personal questions, taking pictures of them, or treating them as though they were an exhibit.

In Their Living-Rooms

A stone wall, five feet high, topped by four strands of barbed wire a foot apart, circled the outer edge of the castle gardens.

"That is the only restraint," said the officer. "There are no bars or bolts, for the officers are on their parole of honor, and these strands of wire are little more than a formality."

In the living quarters of the castle the German officers were seen going through their customary avocations. The rooms were large and light, as may be expected in a castle of this proportion with the windows overlooking gardens and valleys. The names of the occupants were on each door. On one, for example, were the names Capt. Freiher, Capt. Gruner. As the French commandant knocked, the door was thrown open and the German captains stood at military salute. One of them, a big yellow-bearded

man; the other, with a monocle in his eye, looked the part of a young nobleman. In the next room a wounded German officer labored to his feet, and, despite his wound, threw back his shoulders and came to the military salute. His wound was slight, and he was now convalescing, with every comfort about him. On his bed was carelessly thrown a roll of fine blue-prints and drawings such as those made by army engineers. When he saw the visitors glancing at these plans, he shook his head and smiled.

"No, they are not war plans," said he. "I am the Burgomaster of Metz, and these are some of the plans for municipal improvements which were under my control. I continue to study them, and they interest me greatly."

Guess at Progress of War

Along the long corridors were many other rooms, each with a group of five or more officers under command of a ranking officer as chief. The walls were covered with drawings, portraits, and landscapes, showing the artistic bent of the officers. Some of them had unique collections. One had a large collection of curious meerschaum pipes; another was fond of medallions and enamels, and had a considerable collection.

The German officers continue to keep up their war maps, showing their own idea of the German sweep in Russia, Serbia, and elsewhere, and with no restraint from the French officers. The maps were done with military care and precision. Small colored pins and flags showed the position of the German and Allied forces. It was evident that German fervor was still dominant, as the colored pins and flags showed the Germans moving steadily forward in the various theatres of war.

"But that is a mistake," said the officer-commandant, noticing a German war flag pinned far down into Serbia beyond the actual point of German advance. Then he laughed and passed along, making no change in the pins and flags, and remarking: "It's their own affair. Let them have it that way if it suits them."

The Women's Quarters

Now the party turned to the rooms where the wives and babies of the German officers were quartered. It was on the first floor of a substantial building on the court, up one flight of narrow stairs. In the first room stood a typical young German woman,

buxom and good-looking, with flaxen hair done up in a coil. The furnishings were simple but good, and a large window threw a flood of sunshine on to a little cradle in which the baby was lying.

"It's nice you have such fresh air and sunshine for the baby," said the visitor.

"Yes," replied the German wife dubiously, "but the room is very small, and the soldiers make much noise underneath at night."

That was her only comment, but, so far as could be seen, there was every evidence of creature comfort naturally to be expected under such conditions.

In the next room the German wife had her door firmly closed, and it took a sharp knock on the door, and a word of command in German, to bring a slow and reluctant opening. Then this young German matron appeared, with the baby in the background another flood of sunlight, but with her good-looking face full of fire and resentment at the intrusion. She said nothing and the party did not press inquiries.

As the party withdrew to the great court of the castle, the two German women left together in their rooms evidently held a council of war. Soon they appeared at their doorway and together marched out to the centre of the court where the French officers and visitors were grouped together.

"We want to leave here," they said, speaking together and very firmly. "We have addressed a letter asking that we be allowed to leave, and we have no answer."

Their Request Refused

German officers crowded to the windows as the two wives made their protest, and looked down intently at the scene. One of the visitors asked why the wives were there. They had come voluntarily, it was explained, wishing to be with their husbands, but now, after some months, they wanted to leave. The mother of one of them, living in Switzerland, it was stated, had written a letter requesting that they be permitted to return to Germany. The application had been duly passed upon by the French military authorities, who concluded that it was not reasonable for prisoners who had voluntarily joined their husbands and remained in France a long time, obtaining much information, now to go back to Germany. And that being the decision of

the higher authorities, it only remained for the commandant to carry it out.

"Naturally they would like to leave, they would like to go home," said one of the officers, "but such a course would be obviously unreasonable."

One of the officer's wives is from Berlin, the other from Wurtemberg. They were with their husbands in German Togoland when the French capture was made. Then came the long ocean journey to France, the wives choosing to remain with their husbands. One baby was born on the ocean, and the other after the prison ship had landed at Bordeaux.

The visitors were also led to the assembly rooms of the German officers, equipped much like club quarters with gymnasium, games, billiards, and musical instruments. The officers were sitting about in easy chairs in the manner of clubmen. Many of them wore the iron cross.

"Do they retain the iron cross and all their decorations?" was asked.

"Yes," said the French commandant, "they retain everything, their decorations and their household goods—everything but their arms, those they laid down at Champagne."

New Calendars

We have received two calendar blocks from the Lee Hing Printing Company, No. 3 Szechuen Road. The advertisement of the company is handsomely printed in gold and brown.

The C. E. Sparks Insurance Office, No. 44 Kiangse Road, is issuing a useful 1916 diary for their New Year souvenir. It is bound in green morocco. Besides the dates inside, there is every form of information concerning clubs and sports in Shanghai.

Year's First Fire

The first fire of the season fell to the Hongkew Station and was put out in 35 minutes. The flames were discovered by the Hongkew tower watchman at about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They had broken out in a new house being built by Mr. E. I. Ezra in Boone Road opposite the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. The fire had started in a pile of shavings and from its nature, it was evident that one of the workmen had started the trouble by throwing away a lighted cigarette butt. The building was not seriously damaged.

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39, Nanling Road

GERMANS RESIST DASH AT RETAKEN GROUND ON HARTMANNS-WEILERKOPF

Claim All Positions Now Recon-
quered Though Fighting
Still Proceeding

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report, through the Deutscher Ueberseedienst (via London).—Headquarters, December 29.—Western theater.—Westende has again been bombarded by the enemy's monitors, without result.

The advance on Hirsztin, reported yesterday, broke down under our fire. During the evening, the French twice attacked the positions on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf which we had recaptured. They were driven off everywhere immediately. The fighting for certain sections of trenches still continues. The French have lost 5 officers and more than 200 men captured.

The British yesterday lost two aeroplanes. One was forced to descend at a point north of Lens, the other one, a large battle aeroplane, was shot down in an aerial battle. A third British aeroplane was destroyed by fire on December 27, west of Lille.

Eastern theater.—An advance by a strong Russian division on the coast near Raggezem, north-west of Tuklum, has failed. South of Pinsk, a Russian field guard-post was destroyed by a surprise attack.

December 30.—Western theater.—The British attempts during the night of the 29th instant to enter our positions north-west of Lille by surprise failed. A German night enterprise south-east of Albert succeeded, several dozens of British soldiers being captured.

The Germans have conquered all positions near Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

On the whole front the artillery and airmen are active. The enemy's aircraft attacked the towns and railway stations of Vervier and Menin. No military damage was done, but seven civilians were wounded and one child killed.

Grass British Plane

A British aeroplane was shot down in an air-fight north-west of Cambrai.

Eastern theater.—The advances of Russian detachments south of Schlock and on General von Linsingen's front have been repulsed. The Austro-Hungarian troops of General Count Bothmer repulsed the attack of strong Russian forces against the Tete-de-Pont of Burkanoff on the Strypa. The enemy suffered heavy losses and about 900 men were made prisoners.

December 31.—Western theater.—After successful blasting, the Germans conquered a British advanced trench north-west of Hulluch. Some prisoners were made and two machine-guns captured.

The enemy's air-craft attacked Ostend, causing heavy damage to the buildings, among which the Convent of the Sacred Heart was mostly hurt. 19 Belgian civilians were wounded and one child killed. No military damage was done.

January 2.—Western theater.—Stronger British forces, during the night of January first, attempted without success to enter the German positions near Frelinghen, north-east of Armentieres. After successful blasting to the north-west of

Hulluch, German troops occupied the hole made.

German troops conquered an enemy trench south of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and took 200 French prisoners.

Repulse Russians

Eastern theater.—At several places, the Russians made feeble attacks, which were repulsed. A Russian detachment temporarily succeeded in entering a German position to the north of Lake Drisviaty.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, December 29.—Russian theater.—The Russians repeated their attacks in the manner reported yesterday, after strong artillery preparations. The Russian columns broke down before our rifle and artillery fire, short before our line. They suffered heavy losses.

East of Burkanoff some advanced posts have been taken back to the main position before stronger Russian forces.

Italian theater.—The Italians continue active on the Tyrol front. The enemy's attacks against Monte Carbolino, south-east of Barco, in the Sargana district and against the Col-di-Lana have been repulsed.

December 30.—Russian theater.—The engagements in East Galicia are increasing in violence and magnitude. The enemy's attacks yesterday were directed not only against the Bessarabian front, but also against the position east of the lower and middle Strypa. The advances broke down in most cases before artillery fire, otherwise before the fire of the infantry and machine-guns.

Austrians Capture 1,200

In front of the Tete-de-Pont of Burkanoff 900 dead and wounded are lying. Three ensigns and 870 soldiers have surrendered. Yesterday, altogether, more than 1,200 prisoners were made in East Galicia.

Italian theater.—The Italian attacks on Torbole and Monte Carbolino, at the Tyrol frontier, have been stopped. On the slopes of the Tonale Pass, the Italians tried to complete their wire works, under protection of the Geneva flag, but were shelled. Mine-throwing engagements have taken place on the Doberdo heights.

December 31.—Russian theater.—Strong Russian forces again attacked between Bucacz and Vismlovic, on the Strypa front. All attempts failed under the fire of the brave, cold-blooded troops of General Baron von Pflanzer-Baltin. The Russian attacks on the lower Strypa and the Bessarabian front have ceased, since the enemy is exhausted.

The Russian losses on the East Galician front during the last few days exceed by far the normal measure. Before the position of one Austro-Hungarian company 161 and before another 325 dead Russians were left. In the Kormin district and on the Strya, feeble Russian advances have been repulsed.

Italian theater.—Two Alpin battalions twice attacked without success the Austro-Hungarian positions south-east of Torbole in South Tyrol. Italian heavy artillery shelled Wolfsbach, south-east of Malborget.

January 2.—Russian theater.—The battle in East Galicia is still in progress, principally on the middle and lower Strypa. After strong artillery preparation, the Russians attacked in the Bucacz district. At several places, the Russian columns advanced four and five times, but always broke down under the annihilating effect of the Austro-Hungarian fire. The Russians retreated to their positions during the night, leaving hundreds of dead and heavily wounded.

Archduke Routs Battalion

The Russian attacks near Yaslovic, south of Bucacz and near Uszlecko, on the Dniester, failed equally. On the Bessarabian front, everything is calm. The troops of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand routed a Russian battalion

American Viscountess Aids British Fund



VISCOUNTESS ACHESON.

Queen Mary has highly complimented the Viscountess Acheson, formerly Miss Mildred Carter, of Baltimore, one of the most beautiful of American peeresses, for her work on the staff of the Duchess of Marlborough's War Relief Committee of American Ladies.

The Viscountess is the only daughter of J. Ridgely Carter, former American Minister to the Balkan States.

which attempted an advance south of Berestany.

Italian theater.—Italian heavy artillery again shelled Malborghet, Wolfsbach and Col-di-Lana.

Balkan theater.—In the Balkans, the Austro-Hungarians unearthed four more cannon buried by the Servians, near Ipek.

The Adriatic.—An Austro-Hungarian flotilla of five destroyers and the small protected cruiser Helgoland (launched in 1912, 3,500 tons)

on the morning of the 29th instant destroyed the French submarine Monge. The second officer and 15 sailors were taken prisoners. Then in the harbor of Durazzo they sunk one steamer and one sailing-ship and silenced several land batteries.

Two destroyers were struck by mines. The Lika sunk; the Trilav Savilly was damaged. The majority of the crew were saved. The Trilav Savilly was first towed and then sunk, because a superior force of the

enemy's cruisers and destroyers threatened the retreat of the whole flotilla. The Austro-Hungarian ships have returned to their base.

Among the enemy's ships only British cruisers of the Bristol type (of which there are 5 cruisers of 4,900 tons each, launched 1909 and 1910) and the Falmouth type (4 cruisers of 5,300 tons each, launched in 1910 and 1911) and French destroyers of the Boudier type (12 boats of 770 tons each, launched 1910-12) were clearly recognized.

Report from Constantinople.—Turkish Headquarters, December 30.—In the combat near Matruh, the Senussi captured 130 British soldiers. The French armored cruiser Suffren, on the 28th, opened fire against a Turkish battery. The batteries answered and twice hit the cruiser, which left amidst flames and smoke.

BRITISH M.P. REBUKED FOR URGING PEACE

Trevelyan Suggests That Terms
Be Formulated Now—
Warns of Ruin

London, November 15.—Charles P. Trevelyan, Liberal Member for the Elland Division of Yorkshire, in a speech in the House of Commons today, urged the formulation of terms of peace for the purpose of trying to obtain by negotiations instead of by bloodshed the restoration of Belgium and the settlement of European boundaries on lines of nationality.

"Germany," said Mr. Trevelyan, "to preserve her existence can con-

tinue the war six years. Meanwhile what is going to happen to us and the rest of the world? A war of attrition means for us, as well as for Germany, utter and irretrievable ruin."

Andrew Bonar Law, Minister for the Colonies, condemned Mr. Trevelyan's speech as useless and mischievous.

"There is not another member of the House," said Mr. Law, "who believes for a moment that Germany will free Belgium or restore Alsace to France until she is thoroughly beaten, and the British Government is as determined now as it was on the first day war was forced on us

that it should continue until the objects sought by it are attained."

T. P. O'Connor, one of the Irish Nationalist leaders, said that the view should not be permitted to go abroad that Mr. Trevelyan represented any considerable section either of Parliament or the country. Until Germany was defeated, he added, it was certain that she never would consent to terms of peace satisfactory to the Allies.

John Hodge, Laborite member, said that during the last six months he had toured France for the purpose of counteracting the evil effects of such mischievous pacifist views as Mr. Trevelyan had expressed.

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Use a good, rich cocoa. For each quart (4 cups) of cocoa, allow 4 even teaspoons cocoa and 6 teaspoons sugar; 3 cups boiling water; 1 cup Carnation Cream and ½ teaspoon salt. Mix cocoa and sugar in a cup. Have water boiling. Heat the cocoa pot by allowing hot water to stand in it a few minutes. Heat Carnation Cream by standing a cupful in basin of hot water for five minutes or more. Pour a little boiling water into cup of cocoa and sugar, to dissolve them. Pour into cocoa pot, add remainder of water, boiling hot, then the hot Carnation and salt, and serve at once.

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Jerry

The Easiest Way

By Hoban



British New Year Honors List Includes 6 Baronies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—The New Year's honors list includes: To be Knights of the Garter:—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, the Duke of Devonshire. His Majesty the King has created the Emperor of Russia a Field Marshal of the British Army.

Created a Viscount:—Baron Mersey, K. C.

The following are created Barons:—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Ltd. William Waldorf Astor, Esq. D. A. Thomas, Esq., M.P., the South Wales coal magnate and the Imperial Commissioner to Canada on Munitions.

Sir Alexander Henderson, M. P. for St. George's, Hanover Square, and Chairman of the Great Central Railway.

Captain C. W. Norton, M. P., Assistant Postmaster-General, late Junior Lord of the treasury.

The following are created Barons:—

The Rt. Hon. Charles Booth, P.C., Chairman of the Cunard S. S. Co., Ltd.

Sir George Bullough—"for services in connection with the War." Richard Burbidge Esq., Director of Harrod's Stores, Ltd., and the Hudson Bay Company—"for services in connection with the War."

Rt. Hon. Sir William Goschen, late British Ambassador at Berlin.

Sir Charles Johnston, Lord Mayor of London.

The Rt. Hon. Ignatius J. O'Brien, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

S. Ernest Palmer, J.P., a director of Huntley and Palmer, "for his services to music."

Hon. Charles Russell, Solicitor. Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee. A. Yarrow, Shipbuilder.

Sir J. Jardine, M.P., for Roxburgh. Colonel John Rutherford, M.P., for Darwen.

Henry Webb, M.P., for the Forest of Dean.

Twenty-eight Knights are created, including:—

F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G., Judge at Weihaiwei.

Hon. Anton Bertram, K.C., Attorney-General, of Ceylon.

J. A. S. Bucknill, Chief Justice, Straits Settlements.

Thomas Beecham, the operatic impresario.

R. Inches, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Rev. Adam Smith, Principal of Aberdeen University.

T. (J.) Parkinson, the physician. Milson Rees, Laryngologist to His Majesty's Household and to Queen Alexandra.

Dr. G. A. Berry, the oculist. A. W. Black, M. P.

William Middlebrook, M. P. for South Leeds.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff is created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

The following are appointed members of His Majesty's Privy Council:—

Sir F. G. Banbury, Bart., M.P. for the City.

Sir D. F. Goddard, M. P. for Ipswich.

G. N. Barnes, Labor M. P. for Blackfriars.

W. Crooks, M. P. for Woolwich.

F. Leverton Harris, M. P. for Worcestershire.

D. Maclean, M. P. for Peebles. To be Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

La-General Sir Herbert Miles, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar.

The following are created Knight Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Sierra Leone.

Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand.

Hon. William T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance.

Hon. Lancelot Carnegie, H. M. Minister to Portugal.

Vice-Admiral Carden, Vice-Admiral F. E. Brock, Vice-Admiral Sir George Patey, K.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral Thursby, Vice-Admiral A. H. Limpus, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. W. Cheyne, the famous surgeon. Sir James Porter, Director-General, Medical Dept., Royal Navy.

To be G.C.B.—Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia.

To be K.C.B.—Colonel H. C. L. Holden, M.L.E.E.

To be C.B.—Brig.-Gen. F. R. C. Carleton, Director of Organization, Colonel W. G. Gwatkin, Chief of the Canadian General Staff, Colonel C. P. Martel, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich Arsenal, Lt.-Col. L. C. C. Tufnell, Army Ordnance Corps, Lt.-Col. C. E. Phipps, R.A., Lt.-Col. C. O. Shipley, 3rd East Surrey, Lt.-Col. F. A. Errington, Inns

of Court O.T.C., Brig.-General H. R. Mends, Secretary of the York (West Riding) Territorial Association.

To be Honorary G. C. M. G.:—His Highness the Sultan of Johore. To be C. M. G.:—T. H. Lyle, Esq., Consul-General at Bangkok, A. H. Lay, Esq., Consul-General at Seoul, Hon. Bertram Senior, Treasurer of Ceylon.

To be Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath:—Sir Robert Chalmers, Governor of Ceylon.

To be Knight Commander of the Bath:—Vice Admiral de Robeck, Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake, Major-General Aylmer, Major-General Phayre.

To be Companion of the Bath:—

Mr. Montague Butler, C.I.E., Colonel Cole, Political Agent to Manipur, Colonel and Brigadier-General F. Fowler, Colonel Eustace, Colonel Knights, Colonel Peterson, Colonel C. Hendley, Colonel F. H. C. Thomas, Colonel Cripps, Lieut.-Colonel W. W. White, all of the Indian Army.

To be Knight Commander of the Victorian Order:—

Lieut.-Col. Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Political A. D. C. to the Secretary of State for India.

The Order of Merit has been conferred on the well-known author Henry James.

The lists also include the names of a large number of naval officers.

The following are gazetted Lieut-

Generals: Major-General W. P. Pulteney, Major-General F. J. Aymer, V. C.

The long list of names of officers and men recommended for distinguished

service by Field Marshal Sir John French and gazetted today includes Lieut-General Sir E. L. Elliot, Major-General R. G. Egerton, Major-General Hudson, Major-General Keary and Major-General Pirie.

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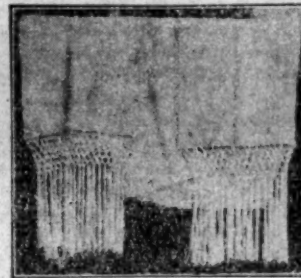
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Export Beer 48 Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do. 72 Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20
Pilsener Beer 48 Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do. 72 Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20

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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

TWO EZRAS FIRST AND SECOND IN PAPER HUNT

Second of the New Year Tests Brought Out Good Field Of Fifty

By Johnnie Walker

The mounted motor aristocracy of Shanghai owe a deep debt of gratitude to the memory of the late Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng for making such an excellent road, by which cars can go into the French country as far as London Town. Full advantage was taken of this fact, yesterday, by the members of the Paper Hunt Club, for the second of the New Year tests, the course of which was laid by Mr. E. S. H. Rowe over this way, and the inhabitants of the district, probably for the first time in their lives, had the privilege of seeing a string of thirty or forty cars and carriages.

The start was advertised for "behind the Observatory, at 3 o'clock," which is commonly translated as Springfield. Many fears were expressed that, owing to the absence of rain, the dust would be exceedingly trying, but the heavy dew and early morning mists seem to have held this terror in check.

A goodly field of about fifty hard cases turned out, one gentleman creating much diversion with a feather duster which he sported in place of a button-hole. The hunt was sent away promptly to time by Mr. Potter, Steward-in-charge, the first real jump being an artificial dry cut which was safely negotiated.

Then came a very excellent wall, which was laid, but a good many riders had to be taily-hoed back. There is no reason to miss out this excellent wall and hunters might note this for future meets in this district.

The trail led from here to the wooden bridge at London Town, where a halt was signalled by green paper, over the platform to the left and then to an over-hanging water jump very close to the Pagoda Creek. The first two or three ponies got safely over this obstacle, but then the bank broke down, resulting in two well-known gentlemen having a water polo match in the creek, with their ponies as partners and their hats as balls.

Swinging right from here over country of no consequence, the hunt ran out of scent across the railway line. Casting back, they picked up the line, but lost it again in another bend of a lagoon. Finally, a wary old hound picked it up alongside the mulberry plantation and away over the rut and furrow to the Little Umbrella Tree line.

Here quite a long check ensued, the hunt feathering out in all directions except the right one and, eventually casting backwards, it became evident that the fox was making for the Whangpoo foreshore. This was reached and provided some soft going, with four or five small jumps.

The hunt here made a remarkably pretty sight, with the broad river, dotted with sails, for a background. Leading back to terra firma, quite a nice little water jump was negotiated and then Pearce's slat bridge was reached, with green paper laid. A small jump to the left and then the leaders were observed to suddenly start riding as though the devil himself was after them, a sure sign of a big jump. Sure enough, a twelve-foot water jump was the obstacle. The first few at it cleared it like birds, but a subsequent backward glance showed the rest of the hunt piled about twelve deep in the water.

Another good water jump at right angles immediately followed this and, swinging to the left over a small jump by a lagoon, the trail lay over the rut and furrow to what makes a very fine jump—a high to low, with water in between. It was here that the feather duster distinguished itself by making a most artistic dive, losing a good many of its feathers, but none of its pluck and dash. Following this came a nice wade

across Consolation Creek by the Golden Temple, a big low to high and then three absolutely top-hole jumps. After a slight check into the lagoon, the trail led straight towards Burnham Beeches, swinging right, through a small jump to the Mandarin's Grave bridge.

Chinese Plot Falls

The Chinese here had picked up the paper and laid it very carefully across the deep and rapid Beaver Creek, out of which no rider has ever emerged alive. A hasty consultation here and, although no green paper was laid, the senior Steward decided that the hunt must cross the bridge and wait on the other side. One or two ardent spirits had to be well strafed before they would obey.

The route then lay across the railway to a wade by the white house and straight on to a big favorite water jump that had been negotiated many times, finally coming to a big check in the open near Babacombe Ford. It was fully five minutes before a wary old hound made up his mind which way the trail lay and the hunt was sent on in full cry towards Dead Cat wade, which is a very awkward place to get through when the hunt goes at it in a mob.

From here followed that funny little line of jumps except the Canary Hops, otherwise the Sausage Rolls, then Blackfriars Bridge, recrossing Pagoda Creek, at which, no green paper being laid, the leaders carried on over the stone bridge on to Jim's Joys, where blue and white paper had evidently blown.

After momentary hesitation, the leaders went away down the line, but were called back to take a jump at the neck of a lagoon, those harking back losing their chances of the card. Others quickly realizing that this was a false trail, made a dash across Jim's Joys creek, where there was really a lot of grief.

Battle of the Twins

The run in commenced in earnest and was led by the Heavenly Twins, who maintained their lead over the Serpentine. Via Media platform, another big jump and then the Mulberry jump, where, in a left front direction, the flags came in sight at Tiefenbacher's Misery, or Benbow's Dry Cut as it seems to have been officially named. A very large crowd had collected here to see the finish and were much elated to see the gallant effort put up by the Heavenly Twins.

Their courage and pertinacity were rewarded, though the order of their birth was reversed. No. 2 Heavenly coming first through the flags, closely followed by No. 1 Heavenly. They rode a hard finish and well deserved their win. It was a pity that they could not both win simultaneously.

Summed up, it was a jolly good hunt, well thought out, well laid, a remarkable absence of dust, considering the dryness of the country and sprinkled with some exceedingly fine jumps. No. 2 Heavenly Twin will have the privilege of laying the hunt next Saturday and the sphere of his run will likely again be the French side.

The card read:

1. Mr. J. I. Ezra, Baby Mine.
2. Mr. I. Ezra, Sir Mordred.
3. Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh, Everingham.
4. Mr. J. Johnstone, Peter.
5. Mr. J. A. Brand, Cosack.
6. Mr. G. McBain, Veteran.

Football

The football match between the Equivalent Athletic Club and the Willows, which took place on Sunday afternoon at Hongkew, proved very interesting. Both teams consisted mainly of select players who gave a fine display of their skill.

Within five minutes from the start, the Willows, who opened with a great offensive, had scored two goals.

Dismeyer, captain of the Equiva, then performed a new hat trick—one of the finest dribbling feats yet seen. In five minutes, he three times dribbled the ball from the center, outwitting all opponents, and scored three goals.

The game was now wholly in favor of the Equiva, when L. Encarnacao, one of their champions, was partly laid out. Carnavaro, another of their crack players, soon followed.

The Willows recommenced their offensive, whereupon Almeida went forward and checked them considerably.

Encarnacao was now wholly laid out and things appeared rather desperate for the Equiva, when one of their reserves, Eisinger, arrived.

W. Spencer-Osorio, combining with this man, entirely broke down the violent efforts of the Willows' right.

The game continued with the greatest determination on both sides, neither being able to make further scores.

However, five minutes before time, the Willows, perceiving that F. Remedios, another of the Equiva Cracks, who was opposed by several strong players, was exhausted, three of their best men: Mears, Whittaker, and Passos, concentrated their efforts in the direction defended by this tired man. They made supreme efforts and in twelve minutes scored two goals.

The Equiva, in their turn now made a last effort to win the day, and Dismeyer who had recovered a little, again dashed forward but finding himself well marked by at least three of the Willows centered the ball to Carnavaro who scored the fourth goal for the Equiva. A fifth was nearly made, but unfortunately the ball struck the goalpost and before the Equiva could give another kick the Referee announced "time up." The following were the scores:

Willows 5
Equiva 4
Mr. Madar's services as referee were highly appreciated.

MR. W. HILL'S ACCIDENT

Local sportsmen will be glad to know that, although for the second time within a few weeks, Mr. W. Hill, the well-known amateur jockey, on Saturday had to be carried home on a stretcher suffering from concussion of the brain as the result of an accident whilst riding, he is again up and about, apparently none the worse for the mishap.

Shanghai Revolver Club

The December revolver competitions closed January 1. In the November the shoot between Mrs. G. H. Wright and Mr. J. H. Farquharson the results were Mr. Farquharson 144; Mrs. Wright 155, which entitles Mrs. Wright to the Experts medal and to compete in the "Experts Class" in future Competitions. In the December "Experts Class," Mrs. G. H. Wright wins the silver bar with the excellent score of 177. In the "Marksmen's Class" Dr. R. J. Marshall and Mr. J. P. Riggs tied with 151 point each. The following are the results:

Experts Class	Score.
Mrs. G. H. Wright.....	177
Mr. St. G. R. Clark.....	167
Marksmen's Class	
Dr. R. J. Marshall.....	171*
Mr. J. P. Riggs.....	171*
Miss L. Megus.....	160
Mr. J. H. Farquharson.....	160
Dr. C. A. Hedblom.....	159
Mr. W. M. Casstevens.....	159
Mr. P. D. Webb.....	152
Mr. B. L. Wallace.....	148
Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson.....	142
Mr. L. Neuman.....	141
Mr. G. C. Wiser.....	140
Miss D. Unwin.....	139
Mr. T. J. Martin.....	120
Mr. W. S. Bowman.....	111
Mr. J. Crow.....	78

* Tie to be shot off.
Preliminary Competition: 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards.

Either hand, no time limit, 150 points for Marksman:

J. I. Harris.....	174
E. Gosela.....	166
G. L. Woodruff.....	165
C. Marcus.....	161
O. Scott.....	160
B. E. Walker.....	159
M. A. Mitchell.....	155
J. R. Harder.....	151

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Monthly Circular, January 1916
Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1915.—The copy of Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1915, will be issued shortly. The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Town Hall (next to Gymnasium Room) on Friday, January 21, 1916, at 5.30 p.m.

Monthly Competitions

These will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 6th inst. First, 300 yards, and second, 600 yards, Bisley targets and scoring, one sighting and ten scoring shots at each distance. From 6.30 to 9 a.m. and from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. on both dates.

Special Competition

This will be held on Saturday, 29th inst. from 2 to 5 p.m.
Ranges.—400 yards (300 yards targets will be used) and 600 yards (500 yards targets will be used) 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots at each distance.

Handicap.—"B" class will receive 2 points on the aggregate score for two ranges, "C" class, 3 points and "D" class, 4 points.

Prizes.—First prize, 3 spoons, second prize, 2 spoons and the highest scorer (high gun) 1 spoon.

Note.—Competitors not ready to fire at 3.15 will be disqualified. The competition will begin at 2 p.m. sharp, at 600 yards.

New Members.—Capt. Lake and Messrs. J. Tuxford, J. Allan and E. Otto.

Resignation.—Mr. G. R. Wingrove. Absent Members.—The undermentioned are placed on the list of absent members:

"A" Class.—W. T. Bowen.
"B" Class.—J. C. Bosustow, M. Conlon, A. T. Downie and S. Rabone.
"C" Class.—J. Winling.
"D" Class.—J. B. Chevalier, N. Thomson and R. Whittaker.
(Signed) A. M. Collins, Secretary and Treasurer.

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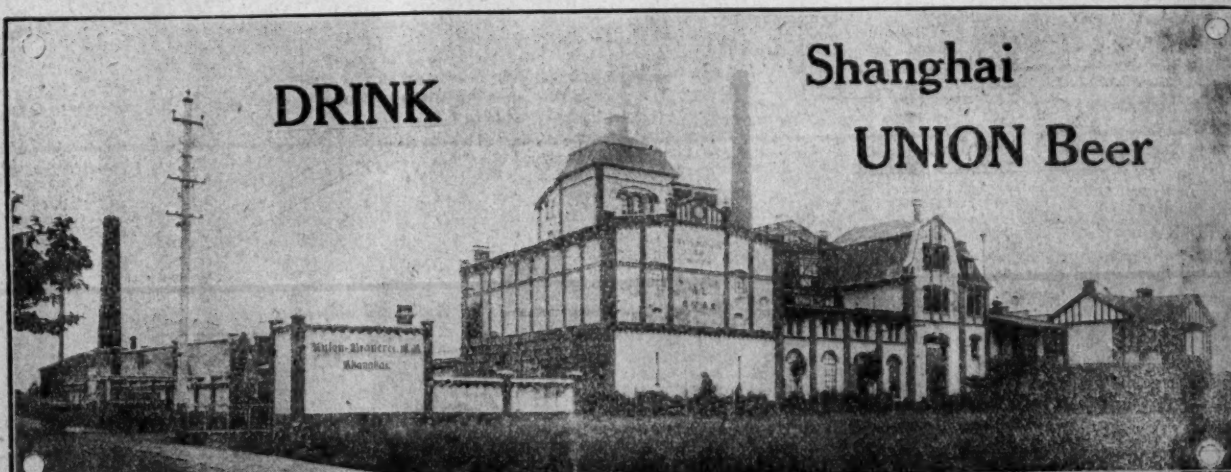
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Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Monika reports that the typhoon is
filling up south of Luzon, and
rough weather may be expected
south of Paracela. Variable
breezes north of Shanghai. Fine
and mild weather.

Mrs. T. C. WHITE begs to thank
the many friends who so kindly sent
flowers on the sad occasion of her
mother's (Lady Yu Keng) death on
December 25, 1915.

8295

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 4, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

Mistakes of the War

(New York Evening Post)

Winston Churchill's explanation and defence in the House of Commons is one more sign of the way in which democracies go about the business of war. Mr. Churchill's speech was concerned with two military undertakings which failed—the expedition for the relief of Antwerp in the autumn of 1914 and the Gallipoli campaign. Even after yesterday's explanations there may be some room for doubt as to where responsibility lies. But the important thing is that there was a debate in public, and that England's enemies may read at full length the motives and procedure of her statesmen and her commanders. In France the mistakes of the war have been the subject of Parliamentary discussion, though these have been the mistakes of diplomacy and statesmanship rather than of strategy. Yet even in France no secret has been made of the military errors of the early months of the war and of the clean sweep which Gen. Joffre has made among incompetent leaders.

It is different when we come to the Central Powers and undemocratic Russia. From Petrograd has come no intimation why Grand Duke Nicholas has been removed from the chief command. We know he failed, but just wherein his failure consisted we can only guess. Silence is emphatically the policy at Berlin. After all, the very greatest disappointment of the war has been Germany's. If the battle of the Marne had gone otherwise, the war might have been finished half a year ago. We know that Von Moltke has been held responsible; we know that Van Hausen, in command of the Saxons, has been punished; but wherein their mistake consisted we do not know. Is it true that a fatal error of military judgment was made in the transfer of several army corps to the Marne front before the battle of the Marne? Or did the statesmen at Berlin interfere? Such things are not talked about in Germany. Neither has there been in Austria any discussion of the great initial failures in Galicia, which led to the disgrace of Von Auffenberg. On all sides there have been blunders, but only in parliamentary countries are they rehearsed in public.

Another difference between the Allied and the German way of waging war is revealed in Mr. Churchill's detailed account of what happened around Antwerp and in the Dardanelles. It has been customary to speak of the British Government as showing a want of foresight and aggressive energy. But at Antwerp and in the Dardanelles the British statesmen showed no lack of imagination. It was the execution that failed. As early as September 6, Mr. Churchill declares, he pointed out to the Cabinet the peril around Antwerp. There, he implies, his responsibility ended. When next he heard of the matter an expedition was under way, and his mission was simply to encourage the Belgians to hold out at Antwerp until help came. On September 6 the battle of the Marne was just beginning, and Kitchener presumably had neither

time nor resources to spare for a more distant operation. There ensued during September the great Allied rush to the north which had for its purpose the outflanking of the German right wing. Only when stalemate was established all the way to the Belgian frontier did Kitchener find breath for Antwerp. By that time it was too late. From what we now know of the efficacy of German siege artillery, it is doubtful whether the throwing of a couple of British army corps into Antwerp could have saved the fortress. In any case, the necessary troops were not available; and the sacrifice of such small British forces as were thrown into Antwerp may have been worth while for the part they played in helping the retreat of the Belgian army and, more than that, as an assurance of loyal co-operation with the harassed Belgians.

In the Dardanelles expedition there certainly was no lack of imagination. It was bold to the point of being adventurous, as we see it now. The results of success would have been dazzling—the conquest of Constantinople, the winning of the Balkan nations for the Allies, the hastening of Italy's entrance into the war. The Austrian armies would have been assailed from the south and the west at a time when the Russians were threatening to pierce the Carpathians. But here again the execution of the plan was at fault. Mr. Churchill had behind him a "great volume of expert opinion," but he did not receive from the First Sea Lord either "clear guidance or firm support." At a conference with Mr. Asquith and Lord Fisher, Mr. Churchill "gathered the impression" that Lord Fisher consented to a purely naval attack on the Dardanelles. Was this another example of British inarticulateness which for a long time kept Kitchener from revealing the needs of the munition problem to his fellow-members in the Cabinet? At any rate, there was no resolute co-operation. Neither was there clear-cut preliminary knowledge of the task ahead. "If we had known what we know now of the cost of the military operations," says Mr. Churchill, "I cannot think that anyone would have hesitated to face the loss of prestige involved in breaking off the operations." But why did not the experts know?

We may be certain that the German high command would have known all about Gallipoli before it launched such a move. Compared with the Dardanelles expedition, all German operations, no matter how brilliant the results, have been triumphs of simple planning and solid execution. Months of deliberate preparation, while the Austrians were battling in the Carpathians, preceded the crashing onset against the Russians in western Galicia which the Germans now regard as the beginning of the end of the war. The Germans were the first to learn that the time had passed for brilliant adventure, and that victory was a question of a mighty heaving forward of forces. British errors have consisted not only in under-estimating German resources, but in hoping to win the war by a startling blow, instead of by a slow grinding process.

Travellettes

San Jose

THE cities of the Caribbean, taking them by and large, are a lazy, down-at-the-heel lot of municipal vagrants, lulled to sleep by the long, slow wash of the southern surf, and fed by the perennial bounty of the tropics without any effort on their part.

In striking contrast to most of them is the Costa Rican city of San Jose. It is an oasis of order and industry in a land where makeshift and indolence prevail. Its streets are wide and clean, and among the old buildings of Spanish type are many fine modern ones. It has beautiful parks, shaded by stately royal palms. It has an opera house which not only commands the best talent in the world, but is a thing of high architectural beauty as well. San Jose is small, but by no means provincial. It has, perhaps, more right to be called a metropolis than many another city of the western hemisphere, for it truly combines industry and culture, while our own great centers tend to reduce culture to an industry.

There are several important reasons back of the stability and worth of San Jose. The fundamental one is that Costa Rica, almost alone among Caribbean countries, belongs to the Caucasian race. The people are mainly of Spanish descent, although there is a considerable admixture of French and English blood.

As a natural result, there has grown up in Costa Rica that which is the strength of every Caucasian people—a middle class. Most of the Latin-American nations have only an aristocracy that owns everything, and a poor class that owns nothing. But in Costa Rica, the farmers are as substantial as those of Kansas. They own their farms, and they intend to continue to own them in peace. Therefore there are no revolutions in Costa Rica, and in peace it grows wealthy and beautiful.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE

VIII.—Villa's Stronghold

By Frederic J. Haskin

JUAREZ, Mexico, November 21.—In Juarez, Villa is the great man of the century. Elsewhere called bandit and murderer, here he is compared to George Washington. Apparently beaten, cut off from all supplies and ammunition, here his ultimate victory and the resultant liberation of the Mexican people are still confidently awaited. In the midst of the squalor and dirt and vice of Juarez, there flourishes the spirit that has conquered empires—the blind faith of a people in their leader.

There is no room to doubt the sincerity of most of these people. They will all tell you with an earnestness which is almost pathetic that Villa is now planning a great coup, which will victoriously end the war. Their faith in him is like the faith of a beggar child in Santa Claus. It proves that Villa undoubtedly has something of that indefinable magnetism, that power to win the unquestioning allegiance of men, which goes to the making of all genuine leaders. His hands steeped in needless blood, there is nevertheless much evidence that his eyes have been fixed on a vision of reconstructed Mexico. It is probable that he could never have realized it. It seems certain that his star is now near its setting. Juarez is his last important stronghold in northern Mexico. Everyone on the border believes that the final act of his picturesque drama will be staged here.

Juarez is worth fighting for. It is a door to the United States, a base for operations in Sonora and northern Chihuahua, and the richest source of revenue in all Villa territory. The saloons and gambling halls of Juarez yield an income big enough to support an army. Somehow Juarez has acquired the name of being a glittering den of vice and iniquity. The iniquity is here, but it does not glitter. Everything is squalid to the last degree, from the ragged crowds on the narrow muddy streets to the famous Black Cat saloon and gambling hall. The Black Cat is a resort of international fame. In good times it yields Villa \$5,000 a day.

Juarez is said to be moderately safe for the casual visitor. It is safe as any town can be that is given over largely to gambling, racing and bull-fighting, that has gathered a share of the worst elements from every nation of the globe, and that has a military government rather lenient toward certain classes of offenders. It is safe for an American who can keep his opinions to himself and stay cool under provocation. It is not as safe since the recognition of Carranza as it once was.

Plenty of foreigners come to Juarez every night. They are the life of the cafes and the roulette games. No native of the city has enough real money to pay the dealer's salary, though there is any quantity of worthless scrip to be had. As an important source of revenue, the visitors are usually well treated, but there is no reckoning on the uncertain temper of the swaggering Mexican officers. Not long ago, one of Villa's majors cleaned out the Black Cat with a six-shooter in true old-time western style.

The transportation system, at least, is excellent. The big street cars come from El Paso over one bridge, swing through the heart of Juarez, and return to the American city. Whatever may be the state of international relations, Villa and the street-car company find each other too mutually useful to fall out. The street cars bring to Juarez the people who leave money, and in turn the traction company gets a crowd of Mexican fares. In Juarez itself, fares were paid until recently with Villa currency, which the company no doubt used to paper its offices, but when these same Mexicans came back from El Paso they had to put up a good American nickel. Almost every car that crosses the bridge is crowded with Mexicans.

As the car enters Mexico, it is boarded by a tall and martial looking Villa inspector, who wears a bristling cartridge belt about his waist. Beside him the American inspectors at the other end of the bridge look particularly mild and inoffensive. Just what he intends doing with his weapons it is not clear. He peers about in a cursory way for dutiable articles, and also exercises an amateur censorship. If you happen to be carrying the big El Paso daily that is unfavorable to Villa, the paper is taken away. The same fate overtakes any of the little Spanish publications gotten out by other factions.

Next morning you are in the crooked streets of Juarez. The town is a splendid contrast to the modern American city across the river. There is mud everywhere, though it has not rained for days. Villa has spent a fortune paving the principal streets. The work still goes on, though the revolutionary leader will apparently soon be driven from the town.

There are three centers of attraction in Juarez—the gambling halls, the race track, and the bull ring. The Juarez race track prospered greatly when American legislation drove the sport from one city after another. The winter meet of one hundred days is scheduled to open on Thanksgiving.

More horses, more men and more money than ever before are expected to gather in Juarez.

The bull ring is still supreme on Sunday. For a dollar in American money you can see a fairly good bull-fight. By paying an extra quarter you may even sit on the shady side of the ring. Carranza intends to replace bull-fighting with baseball when the country is in his hands. It is a step that will make him popular north of the Rio Grande, but it will hardly be hailed with enthusiasm in Mexico.

The gambling halls are in their glory at night. Ragged Mexicans, professional gamblers, officers of the garrison, scamps from half the countries of Europe, American tourists, with a few native El Pasos, make up the crowd around the tables. It is a sort of squalid Monte Carlo. Mexicans predominate, but the signs are printed in bad English. The play sometimes runs very high, and the games are said to be conducted fairly.

Among the real sights of Juarez is a wise Chinaman, living in a side street. He is one of three of the yellow men who lived near Torreon when that city changed hands twice in two days. It was a Villa town when the Chinaman went to bed one night, so when one of them approached the sentinel in the morning and was challenged—"Quien vive?" he replied, "Villa!" But Carranza had taken the town overnight, so that Chinaman was heard from no more. Next day the second Chinaman tried to enter Torreon, and mindful of the fate of his comrade, he answered the challenge, "Quien vive?" with a shout of "Carranza!" Unfortunately, Villa had come back in the meantime, so a second Chinaman turned up missing. The third Oriental took no chances. When he went into Torreon, and the sentinel called "Quien vive?" he replied with immense patriotism, "Mexico!" and he is alive today. If you do not believe this story when they tell it in Juarez, they are ready to show you the Chinaman.

If you do not care for gambling-halls and Chinaman, you can go to the plaza of Juarez, where the great statue of Benito Juarez, Liberator, looks over the city that bears his name. Here you find a meditative peon smoking a cigarette, and you ask him what he thinks of it all. He is the real Mexican—the man who makes up the armies in war-time as he did the work of the republic in peace. There are fifteen millions of him in Mexico today, so his opinion should be worth hearing.

He is dressed in battered shoes, ragged overalls and jumper, with a shapeless, soft felt hat on his head. His face is broad and stolid, the color of a roasted coffee bean, his manner toward you is half-hostile and sullen, because you are an American. He has a surprising flow of fairly good Spanish, however. He is an enthusiast about liberty, patriotism, and the fatherland. He is especially enthusiastic over Villa. He intimates that, given a chance, Villa would be a second George Washington. You must not forget that you are in Villa territory. A peon in Monterey would tell you the same thing about Carranza. It is only in American territory that such a man will dare to tell you he is tired of war and would be glad of a chance to go to work again. When he feels safe, the peon is not complimentary toward his old leaders. "Our chiefs are all robbers," said one such man frankly.

For the most part, Juarez is quiet enough. Only the occasional notes of a bugle or the passing of a squad of soldiers remind you that you are in a war town. The troops are uniformed in khaki. Their discipline is good, for irregulars. They march smartly, and the cavalry ride as though born to the saddle. The men are of all ages, from boys to gray-beards. Their mounts look about half the size of the American cavalry horse, but both man and beast are tough and enduring to the last degree.

The people of Juarez have become a motley crowd. Most of the better class who lived here five years ago have moved away. The gambling halls and the race track have drawn their usual class of followers, until the lower quarters of the town are a poor place for a man with money in his pockets. Now and again a stranger who is injudicious enough to sample the liquor in such a place wakes up next morning in El Paso with an aching head and an empty pocket-book.

The streets still show here and there the marks of the battles that have swept over the city. The walls of the houses are pitted with bullet-holes, even the bell of the mission church, oldest church on the American continent, is scarred by the steel-jacketed Mauser projectiles. There is a feeling of expectation, of tense uncertainty, in the air. Unless the signs are wrong, Juarez will yet be the scene of one more stirring drama. The old houses may have new bullet-scars to show. Here, at least, the people do not believe that Villa will quietly lay down his arms.

Unpreparedness in 1912;
Timely Glimpse Backward

By William F. Simmons

In view of President Wilson's announced policy of preparedness it is instructive to look at the defenseless position of the United States more than a century ago.

Although there had been increasing friction with Great Britain for more than twenty years over interferences with our commerce and imprisonment of American seamen, and although Washington, in his last annual message, had sounded a distinct warning, the party in power, then called Republican, the party to which Jefferson and Madison belonged, had persistently refused to build a navy or otherwise prepare for national defense.

Washington's parting words on the subject were: "It is our own experience that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect for a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready, to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may, first or last, leave no other option."

"Statesman and Soldier"
"The last sentence," comments Admiral Mahan, "is that of the statesman and soldier who accurately appreciates the true office and sphere of arm in international relations. His successor, John Adams, yearly renewed his recommendation for the development of the navy; although not being a military man, he seems to have looked rather exclusively on the defensive aspect, and not to have realized that possible enemies are more deterred by the fear of offensive action against themselves than by recognition of a defensive force which awaits attacks at an enemy's pleasure."

Moreover, in his Administration, it was not Great Britain, but France, that was most actively engaged in violating the neutral rights of American shipping, and French commercial interests then presented no thing upon which retaliation could take effect. The American problem then was purely defensive—to destroy the armed ships engaged in molesting the national commerce. President Jefferson, whose influence was paramount with the dominant party, which remained in power from his inauguration, in 1801, to the war, based his policy upon the conviction, expressed in his inaugural, that this was the only Government where every man would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern; and that a well-disciplined militia is our best reliance for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them."

In pursuance of these fundamental principles it was doubtless logical to recommend in his first annual message that, "beyond the small force which will probably be wanted for actual service in the Mediterranean (against the Barbary pirates), whatever annual sum you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigency calls them into use; progress has been made in providing for seventy-four gunships; but this commended readiness issued in not laying their keels till after the war began."

Jefferson's Gunboat Policy
Jefferson, who was influenced to a considerable extent by French ideas, having evidently been impressed by the brilliant, yet from a military point of view ultimately profitless, exploits of the French privateers or commerce destroying cruisers, conceived a preference for the gunboat over the more powerful frigate or fighting ship of the line and initiated what came to be known as the gunboat policy—that is, the building of small armed vessels. Writing to Thomas Paine in September, 1807, concerning an improved gunboat devised by the latter, he said: "Believing, myself, that gunboats are the only water defense which can be useful to us and protect us from the ruinous folly of a navy, I am pleased with everything which promises to improve them."

But there were other prominent men more clear-sighted on the subject.

Thus, about the same time that Jefferson wrote to Paine, John Adams wrote to Otis: "I have believed, and still do believe, that our internal resources are competent to establish and maintain a naval force, if not fully adequate to the protection and defense of our commerce, at least sufficient to induce a retreat from these hostilities and to deter from the renewal of them by either of the harring parties. I believed that a system to that effect might be formed ultimately far more

The Searchlight



Economical Cooking

A GAS-STOVE heating attachment for the one-burner stove has been invented, which will be a boon to the light housekeeper. The invention forces one burner to do the work of two. It consists of a rectangular steel box with an opening at the bottom to permit the burner going inside. It is provided with a strong flange, which supports it over the flame. The heat from the burner is concentrated in the box instead of being dissipated throughout the room. This box is large enough to permit two dishes to be cooked at the same time.

By the utilization of a special kind of a three-compartment cooker, also designed for the light housekeeper, a cooking school graduate recently demonstrated the possibility of preparing a full course dinner upon the single burner, using the new invention. It required little longer than to cook the same number of articles upon an ordinary gas range providing a separate burner for each dish, and the gas consumption was about one-third.

Seasonable Resolutions

By Jeanne Marie Alcott

"No one ever regarded the First of January with indifference," said Charles Lamb. But that was a long time ago. People have become less sensitive and more indifferent. The beginning of a New Year seldom inspires them with any wild desire to alter their mode of living.

Diaries are still sold in large numbers, and people buy them; but they are usually tiny booklets large enough for the jotting down of engagements, not bulky volumes in which one could set down one's hopes and fears, one's triumphs and aspirations. People have no time for such introspection nowadays; they have no leisure even to think, in the real sense of the word.

The worst of New Year introspection is that it usually takes a gloomy turn. It is tinged with melancholy. People "sadly muse on former joys that now return no more." They ponder on death and decay. This is a great mistake. At this time of the year one should meditate on life, not on death. The thoughts should be projected hopefully to the future, not thrown back sadly to the past. This is the time for resolve, not for repentance and weeping.

Good resolutions are going out of fashion. "What's the use of making good resolutions?" people say. "I am not able to keep them." But resolves, even if not carried out, have something of nobility in them. The person who makes no endeavor to become stronger or better is not likely to advance very far.

Generally speaking, men are more given to making good resolutions at New Year than women. This may be because their sins and shortcomings are usually of a more obvious nature

than those of women, or perhaps because they are, in the majority of cases, more deeply and easily touched by the solemn significance of such an occasion as the commencement of a New Year. The average man has a deeper vein of sentiment than the average woman. One has only to recall the diaries or despatches of many distinguished men—of Gladstone, of Dr. Johnson, of Nelson—to substantiate the statement that good resolutions are formed even by men to whom one would think they are less necessary than they are for the majority of mankind.

It is foolish to procrastinate in the making of good resolutions. "He who puts off the hour of living right," said Horace, "is like the clown waiting until the river flows by; but it glides on and will glide on with rolling waters for all time." Wisdom and happiness are the things to be achieved, and the two are synonymous. So many people make the mistake of desiring a change of conditions rather than change of mind. They imagine that with this or that material possession they would be happy. Vain are all such hopes. It is from the mind alone that misery or happiness proceeds.

"It is our will
That thus enchains us to permitted
ill.
We might be otherwise; we might
be all
We dream of—happy, high,
majestical.
Where are the beauty, love and
truth we seek
But in our minds, and if we were
not weak
Should we be less in deed than in
desire?"

economical and certainly more energetic than a three years' embargo. I did submit such a proposition to the Senate, and similar attempts had been made in the House of Representatives, but equally discountenanced."

The embargo referred to was proclaimed against trade with Great Britain in retaliation for violation of the shipping rights of this country, a measure which ruined many of our merchants, grievously distressed our seamen and fomented widespread dissatisfaction with the Government, without effecting any appreciable injury to Great Britain.

Gouverneur Morris

Gouverneur Morris, one of the most far-sighted Americans of his day, had written to Secretary of State Randolph in 1794: "I believe that we could now maintain twelve ships of the line, perhaps twenty, with a due proportion of frigates and smaller vessels. And I am tolerably certain that while the United States of America pursues a just and liberal conduct with twenty sail-of-the-line at sea, no nation on earth will dare to insult them. I believe also that, not to mention individual losses, five years of war would involve more national expense than the support of a navy for twenty years. One thing I am thoroughly convinced of, that if we do not render ourselves respectable we shall continue to be insulted."

One humiliating incident of the period should have roused the Government to the imperative necessity of building an adequate navy, though the impressive voices of

Washington, Adams and Morris had failed to rouse it to action. That was the Chesapeake affair. That incident is thus described by Mahan:

"In June, 1807, the American frigate Chesapeake, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore James Barron, had been fitting for sea in Hampton Roads. At this time two French ships of war were lying off Annapolis, a hundred miles up the Chesapeake Bay; and to prevent their getting to sea a small British

squadron had been assembled at Lynhaven Bay, just within Cape Henry, a dozen miles below the Chesapeake's anchorage. They were thus, as Jefferson said, enjoying the hospitality of the United States. On June 22 the American frigate got under way for sea, and as she stood down one of the British, the Leopard, of fifty guns, also made sail, going out ahead of her. Shortly after noon the Chesapeake passed the Capes. When about ten miles outside, a little after 3 o'clock, the Leopard approached and halted that she had a despatch for Commodore Barron.

Had to Submit to Search

"This was brought on board by a lieutenant, and proved to be a letter from the Captain of the Leopard, inclosing an order from Vice-Admiral Berkeley, in charge of the Halifax station, 'requiring and directing the Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's vessels under my command, in case of meeting the American frigate the Chesapeake, at sea, without the limits of the United States, to show her Captain this order and to require to search his ship for deserters from certain British ships,' specified by name. Upon Barron's refusal the Leopard fired into the Chesapeake, killed or wounded twenty-one men, and reduced her to submission. The order was then enforced. Four of the American crew, considered to be British deserters, were taken away. Of these, one was hanged, one died and the other two, after prolonged dispute, were returned five years later to the deck of the Chesapeake in formal reparation."

Nevertheless, when war was declared, in June, 1812, the entire naval force of the United States consisted of less than twenty effective vessels. Most of them were at the moment assembled in New York Harbor under the command of Commodore John Rodgers and Commodore Stephen Decatur. They were the frigates President, United States, Congress and Essex, the sloop Hornet, and the brig Argus. The Constitution was then at Hampton Roads.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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SHANGHAI

Love, Home and Table Topics

By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

New Year at the International Institute

Sunday, afternoon, the second day of the new year, was duly observed by the International Institute as a time of new year greetings, with free expression as to each one's hopes and wishes for the year which has just begun. For an hour and more friends of the Institute brought their greetings to the Institute and to the director. A pleasant social time was passed, tea and cakes were served, when a little after four Dr. Reid called the meeting to order. He announced that besides the interchange of good-wishes, the plan was that each one in a few sentences should have the opportunity to express one or more hopes or wishes for the new year. No one had been invited to make a set speech, but the meeting was one in which all could take part. The meeting, in church language, would be a 'testimony' meeting. The expression of one's desires was in essence the same as a prayer or worship, but without form or ceremony. Hence the meeting could be regarded as an informal religious service.

The number present was not large, but of these there were enough to take part to extend the meeting for over an hour. It was greatly enjoyed by every one present, being something different from all other meetings of the Institute. Only the briefest of reference can be made to the testimony of each one.

The first one called upon was an ex-official, a representative of the Taoists, of whom quite a few were present. The gist of his remarks was a national wish, that the country might be at peace and the people quiet and contented, with no national calamity such as flood or famine.

The second speaker, a Taoist priest, expressed the wish that Christians and Taoists might be good friends, helpful to each other.

The third speaker, a Confucianist, wished permanency to China as a nation, whether there be a President or an Emperor.

The fourth was a school-boy, who has been reading books on Socialism. He had three desires: first, that China might last forever, and remain a republic; second, that neutral nations might help to bring about peace in Europe; and, thirdly, that more reforms might take place in social relations.

The fifth one to speak was a school-girl, who hoped that in China Christians and all who followed other Religions would dwell together in harmony.

The sixth, a foreign lady, said her one desire was peace everywhere.

The seventh, another lady, wished for universal peace and universal brotherhood.

The eighth, a foreign gentleman, wished for the advance of the individual.

The ninth, a Chinese from Manchuria, wanted peace and order, without revolution or turmoil.

The tenth, an adherent of Bud-

dhism, had three desires, one, that China and every nation should be aroused to the need of having some religion; second, that there might be more unity, with less jealousy and friction; and, third, that each individual should come to a consciousness of his own individual power and responsibility.

The eleventh, son of a leading ex-mandarin, wished for peace throughout the world and good health for each one.

The twelfth, a graduate from the former Institute classes, had two desires; one, that each one in China, whatever his station in life, should do his duty; and, second, that each one have a livelihood, or something with which to be employed, and so have contentment.

The thirteenth, in charge of the Institute's museum, had just one wish, viz., peace in China with no disturbance.

The fourteenth, a gentleman from Hunan, wished for concord among all parts of China and the spread of virtue and righteousness.

The fifteenth, the Chinese director of the Institute, expressed the strong desire that whether China had a monarchy or a republic, and had revolution or not, she be left to manage her own affairs without intrusion from any outside nation.

The sixteenth, wished for the spread of education and virtue in China.

The seventeenth, from Chekiang province, had four wishes or hopes: first, peace in the world; secondly, peace in China; thirdly, that each one realize his own responsibility; and, fourthly, that he himself might be able to do his duty in the new year.

The eighteenth, a Confucianist, hoped that all men would have more love and less hatred.

The nineteenth, a Christian, also wished for universal benevolence, and to this end that selfishness be taken away from the heart—that men work for others rather than for self.

The twentieth, a young student in one of the Colleges, expressed the thought that each be true to his own self.

The twenty-first, also a student, had the desire that all the Chinese learn the meaning of service.

The twenty-second, a skilled Chinese translator, also wished for universal peace, and that each one realize and do his own duty, without interfering too much in the affairs of others.

The twenty-third, who had known Dr. Reid for many years, expressed the hope that the Institute might be able to do more for China than at any time in the past. He also hoped that selfishness might be eradicated, but he was confident that no one could do this work by himself, but must rely on Heaven. He therefore hoped that men would think more of god.

The twenty-fourth, a gentleman from India, at first said he did not believe in having desires, but being

pressed to state one suitable desire or prayer, he said that it would be success in each one's life and no sad failures.

The twenty-fifth wanted peace on earth.

The twenty-sixth, a Taoist, freedom from selfish ambition.

The twenty-seventh, also a Taoist, peace and harmony among all nations, and particularly in China.

The twenty-eighth, a Confucianist, hoped that the disturbance in Yunnan might pass away quickly.

The twenty-ninth, also a Taoist, wanted peace in China, and that each one have something to do, under full protection of the government.

The last speaker was Dr. Reid, who said that his greatest desire was that the war in Europe would come to an end, and that peace might again reign. He thought that better than prayer for the success of any one side was the prayer that God's will alone be done and that these one-sided and conflicting prayers be not answered. The important thing was to allow God to rule, and for all men to obey. His chief desire, above that of peace, was that the Lord's prayer, in which all of every religion could join, would be speedily fulfilled, "Father, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

Dr. John Goddard

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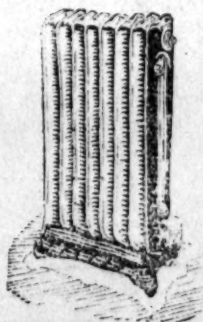
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It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 31, 1915.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	73.30
Gold Bars: 973 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1870
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-6 1/2 Tls.	7.93
Exch. @ 73.6—Mex.	10.78
Peking Bar	401
Native Interest .....	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.76
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 4.74%
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-6 1/2
London	Demand 2-6 1/2
India	T.T. 187 1/2
Paris	T.T. 346 1/2
Paris	Demand 347
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 89 1/2
New York	Demand 89 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 76 1/2
Japan	T.T. 84 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 140 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-7 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-7 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-7 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-7 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 365
Hamburg	4 m-s. —
New York	4 m-s. 63

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE

1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2
1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2
1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2
1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2
1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	258 1/2 nom.
Demand	259
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	260 1/2
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	303
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	306

MONEY MARKET TIGHT

AS YEAR NEARS END

Demand in Japan Is Unusually Strong—Interest Rates Rising

The Japanese money market has suddenly tightened as the year end draws near and the demand for money in the provinces has become very strong. Bankers who some months ago were seeking chances to invest in vain, are now at a loss to meet the increasing demand for advances. Interest is rising, and this tendency was the more remarkable on the 25th instant when over 250,000 shares changed hands in the Tokyo Stock Exchange for December settlement. This process required about 25,000,000 yen in cash. The call rate for one day's notice ranges from 1.7 to 2 sen, and no long-term loans are made. The discount rate for first class bills is about 1.3 sen, and ordinary bills 1.7 sen. Bankers expect a rise in the future.

Bank of Japan's loans outstanding have greatly increased while heavy deposits in the bank have been withdrawn. On the 24th instant, the amount of convertible notes in issue was 379,520,000 yen, the amount of loans 362,880,000 yen, and the excess issue of notes 22,500,000 yen. That the excess issue of notes was comparatively small, in spite of the great amount of convertible notes, was because the Bank of Japan authorities, in anticipation of the tightening of the money market toward the end of the year, increased the amount of the Bank's specie reserve from the 21st instant by transferring specie held abroad to the extent of 7,430,000 yen.

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Singapore Rubber Auction

Following were the prices realised at the Singapore rubber auction on December 15 and 16, 1915:—

Sheet

Smoked Fine Ribbed.....	@ 200-180
Smoked good Ribbed.....	186-170
Smoked Fine Plain.....	185-170
Smoked good Plain.....	172
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.....	170
Unsmoked good Ribbed.....	—
Unsmoked Fine Plain.....	164-152
Unsmoked good Plain.....	160-154

Crepe

Fine Pale Thin.....	200-185
Good Pale Thin.....	196-182
Good Pale Blanket.....	183-177
Good Brown Blanket.....	170-155
Fine Brown.....	182-162
Good Brown.....	162-138
Good Dark.....	149-136
Barky.....	144-131

Scrap

Virgin and Pressed.....	114-91
Loose.....	119-90

Sheet

Cupwashing.....	147-140
London quotations:	
Fine ribbed smoked sheet.....	8s. 7d.
Fine pale Crepe.....	8s. 7d.

Catalogued for sale Pels: 7,000—

Sold Pels: 4,375.

Since our report of the 9th instant,

the Rubber market has continued its

upward move. Our auction yester-

day opened up firm and before noon

\$200 had been paid for both ribbed

smoked Sheet and fine pale Crepe.

This was for a few lots only. Prices

fluctuated between \$200-180 and \$200-

185, respectively. Many lots for

which \$185-180 was offered were

withdrawn by sellers.

During the afternoon the position

was distinctly easier. Fine ribbed

smoked Sheet sold @ \$185-180, while

the top price for fine pale Crepe was

\$193. Prices were on the whole very

erratic. At moments competition be-

came quite brisk, and at periods it

slacked entirely off, which naturally

caused large quantities to be with-

drawn. The lower grades sold at

quotations above. Prices varied

widely according to quality, but also

according to the momentary spirit of

the buyers.

The quantity offered for sale is the

largest on record in Singapore, and

the auction had to be continued today,

when the position was much similar

to that of yesterday afternoon, rather

a point weaker.

Banks' buying rate on London

Banks' buying rate on

London 3 m-s. 2s. 4 1/2 d.

Banks' buying rate on

London demand 2s. 4 1/2 d.

Banks' buying rate on

New York demand .. 56 1/2

(Meyer & Messors' report.)

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return

of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign

Settlement) for the month of

December, 1915, and for twelve

months ended December 31, 1915

with figures for the corresponding

periods last year:—

December, December,

1915 1914

Gross receipts.....

Mackensen, With 1,500,000, To Meet New Russian Attack From Pripiat to Bukhovina

His Main Objective Is Tarnopol, as Strategic Railway Center; Tsar Has Big Win Near Czernowitz

(Reuter's Agency War Service) An official communique issued yesterday stated: Desperate fighting is in progress south of the Pripiat river. The Russians crossed the River Styra, between the Kovel-Sarny railway and Chartorisk and held the ground against repeated counter-attacks. The Russians have also advanced north of Olyk and occupied two lines of enemy trenches in the region of the River Styra. We drove back the enemy to the right bank of the Dniester and between the Dniester and the Rumanian frontier we broke some enemy entanglements and consolidated the captured ground.

Russians Advancing

The first official particulars of the engagements which have been fiercely contested during the last few days, south of the River Pripiat show that the Russians advanced at several points and resisted all attempts made by the enemy to regain the ground they had lost, thereby obtaining important tactical successes. Determined efforts of the enemy to drive back the Russians on the right bank of the Styra, between the Kovel-Sarny railway and Chartorisk, were unsuccessful. The Russians capturing and holding Khrilak, three miles west of the River Styra and thus the whole central course of the river.

The Russians repulsed the attack made by the enemy south-east of Kolk and counter-attacked north of Olyk, where they advanced and fortified the territory they had occupied. Further south, along the front of the River Styra, the Russians took two lines of enemy trenches. The Russians forced the enemy to retire to the right bank of the Dniester, at Uachko, 24 miles south-east of Buchach and obtained a further substantial success between the Dniester and the Rumanian frontier, where they seized the enemy's barbed-wire entanglements. The fierceness of the fighting was enhanced by the fact that frontal attacks had to be made against the German and Austrian defences and the great importance of this front, owing to the proximity of a Russian success influencing the position in the Balkans.

Tsar Holds Initiative

Whatever side began the offensive, whatever gaps in events have to be filled up, a slight raising of the curtain covering the fighting in Volhynia and Galicia points to the initiative on a front of 170 to 190 miles being now Russian. The Russians seem to be firmly established across the River Styra, northwards of Chartorisk and an enemy flank attack seven miles south-eastward of Kolk has failed to shake the solidarity of the new dispositions of the Russian forces.

Progress is also reported northwards of Olyk and, therefore,

apparently, a move is being made in the direction of Kovel, along the two railways from Sarny to Kovel and from Rovno to Kovel.

The Russians have captured several heights north-eastward of Czernowitz, taking 870 prisoners.

The aim of the Austrian and German offensive was to capture Tarnopol and Novo-Alexinetz, but when they failed, they pretended that the offensive came from the Russians.

An official communique confirms Reuter's report of the Russian success near Czernowitz.

London, January 1.—The Russians are still silent concerning the battles in Bessarabia, apparently in accordance with the policy followed in the great offensive earlier in the war, waiting till they make a decisive score, but the Austrian communique indicates that the Russian attacks in Galicia are becoming more violent and more important and are not confined to the Bessarabian front, but are extending east of the River Styra. They have succeeded in smashing the Austrian lines at several points.

Only Partially Stopped

The Austrians only claim that their artillery stopped the Russian advance, which indicates that the advance was only partially stopped. Though they assert that the Russian losses were excessive, they only mention that 480 Russian dead were found at two points.

Peking, December 30.—The following official communique from Petrograd by the Russian Legation:—Dec. 28.—In the Riga region, southward of Lake Babit, the Germans attempted to attack our trenches, but were repulsed by our fire. A party of them, however, remained near our trenches. These were then attacked by our troops and driven back to their trenches.

On the remainder of the front, as far as the River Pripiat, the usual rifle and gun fire is taking place. On the front southward of the Pripiat and in Galicia, encounters with the enemy are everywhere continuing and at some places are assuming a violent character.

The situation is unchanged on the Caucasian front.

December 30.—On the left bank of the River An, a Lithuanian party, having encountered an enemy unit, attacked it with the bayonet. The Germans fled, abandoning their killed and wounded.

On the remaining sectors of the front, as far as the region of the River Pripiat, artillery and rifle duels are occurring at several places. On the front southward of the River Pripiat and in Galicia, fighting is in progress.

The situation on the Caucasian front is unchanged.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

Preliminary Announcement

Miss Elizabeth Hammond
assisted by
Mrs. Grove and Mrs. Isenman
will give a
Violoncello Recital
ON
Monday, January 17,
at 9.15 p.m.
in aid of
The Children's Refuge

OLYMPIC THEATRE

For 4th, 5th and 6th Jan., 1916
"NATURE STUDIES—THE CRICKET"
Interesting
"THE UNCLE'S WILLS"
Comedy
"PAULINE CUSHMAN"
Drama, Three Parts
INTERVAL
"ARCHIE AND THE BELL BOY"
"TOO MANY BURGLARS"
Comedy
"THE BACHELOR AND THE BOY"
Comedy Drama
"THEIR IDOLS"
Comedy

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4th

Complete New Programme

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING
A Starling and Realistic three act Drama,
Thrilling with incidents throughout,
its Dramatic intensity has never
been exceeded.
"TURNED ADRIFF"
IN THREE PARTS
LATEST WAR SCENES
in the
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
and
Several Other New Pictures

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Wochang Roads
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
PROGRAMME
For 4th, 5th and 6th Jan., 1916.
"NELLIE, THE LION TAMER"
Animal Drama in 2 parts
"SNOWBALL AND HIS PAL"
Comic and Drama
"HORSE THIEF'S WIFE"
Drama
"WANTED A MUMMY"
Comic
"OUR BOY'S FUTURE CAREER"
Comic
"MABEL'S NEW HERO"
Keystone Comic

News and Notes of U.S. Asiatic Fleet

Manila, December 20.—The following named officers are members of the staff of Admiral Winterhalter:—
Commander J. H. Sypher, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant A. C. Pickett, Fleet Engineer; Lieutenant Harvey Delano Flag; Lieutenant; Lieutenant (j.g.) Thomas Baxter, Flag Secretary; Ensign T. A. M. Craven, Fleet Radio and Fleet Athletic Officer; Med-Inspector L. L. von Wedekind, Fleet Surgeon; Pay Inspector Geo. Brown, Jr., Fleet Paymaster, Major Carl Gamborg, Andersen, U.S.M.C., Fleet Marine Officer and Acting Pay Clerk J. L. Schram.

Medical Inspector L. L. von Wedekind reported this week as the relief of Surgeon Lewis Morris, who was detached at Yokohama, Japan, December 8th and ordered home.

On December 19th, Lieutenant-Commander David E. Theelen was detached from the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and ordered as Captain of the Yard, Naval Station, Cavite.

Lieutenant J. M. Poole has been detached as Ordnance Officer of the Saratoga and ordered to duty as Aid to the Commandant, Naval Station, Olongapo. Lieutenant Poole was detached as Executive Officer of the Cincinnati and ordered to the Saratoga just a few days before the Saratoga left Shanghai for the Coronation Ceremonies of the Emperor of Japan. Lieutenant Poole's relief was Lieutenant R. E. Ingersoll.

Upon the reporting of Lieutenant-Commander Theelen at Naval Station, Cavite, P.I. Lieutenant-Commander A. St. Clair Smith is detached from duty as Captain of the Yard of that station and will report as Executive Officer of the Brooklyn.

The following named Ensigns,

Brooklyn to Mohican for Submarine Instruction:—H. C. Davis, W. E. Malloy, M. Y. Cohen, P. Fitzsimmons, L. J. Stecher.

Ensign H. T. Dickinson, Brooklyn to Dale. Ensign B. M. Arnold, Brooklyn to Bainbridge. Ensign J. H. Kyle, Jr., Brooklyn to Barry. Ensign J. S. Ray, Brooklyn to Decatur. Ensign C. F. Wedderburn, Brooklyn to Chauncey.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. C. Shirley has been detached from Brooklyn to Helena. 1st Lieutenant A. A. Radclott, U.S.M.C. from Brooklyn to Legation Guard, Peking, China. Chief Boatwain H. M. Anderson from Brooklyn to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I. Machinist C. O. Hathaway from Brooklyn to Monterey. Machinist J. M. Berlin from Brooklyn to Monadnock. Machinist J. W. O'Leary from Mohican to Brooklyn.

Lieutenant (j.g.) J. F. Donelson has been detached from Saratoga to Brooklyn. Lieutenant W. C. Powers, U.S.M.C. detached from Saratoga to Brooklyn. 2nd Lieutenant L. M. Bourne, U.S.M.C. from Saratoga to Brooklyn. Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. C. Mahoney from Saratoga to Brooklyn. Paymaster E. T. Hoopes from Saratoga to Brooklyn. Gunner B. H. Mack from Saratoga to Brooklyn.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, by track and held sports, followed by a "Donkey Polo Game" between Officers and members of the Sergeants' mess. The game was chiefly noted by the number of falls taken by the players who had difficulty in staying with their mounts and hitting the ball at the same time. The sports took place in the morning and were followed by a dinner in the men's mess hall to which were invited representatives from each of the Foreign Legation Guards.

On December 18th, an interesting baseball game was played by teams from the Saratoga and Brooklyn, the score being 1 to 0 in favor of the Saratoga.

Manila, December 20.—The following named officers are members of the staff of Admiral Winterhalter:—
Commander J. H. Sypher, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant A. C. Pickett, Fleet Engineer; Lieutenant Harvey Delano Flag; Lieutenant; Lieutenant (j.g.) Thomas Baxter, Flag Secretary; Ensign T. A. M. Craven, Fleet Radio and Fleet Athletic Officer; Med-Inspector L. L. von Wedekind, Fleet Surgeon; Pay Inspector Geo. Brown, Jr., Fleet Paymaster, Major Carl Gamborg, Andersen, U.S.M.C., Fleet Marine Officer and Acting Pay Clerk J. L. Schram.

Medical Inspector L. L. von Wedekind reported this week as the relief of Surgeon Lewis Morris, who was detached at Yokohama, Japan, December 8th and ordered home.

On December 19th, Lieutenant-Commander David E. Theelen was detached from the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and ordered as Captain of the Yard, Naval Station, Cavite.

Lieutenant J. M. Poole has been detached as Ordnance Officer of the Saratoga and ordered to duty as Aid to the Commandant, Naval Station, Olongapo. Lieutenant Poole was detached as Executive Officer of the Cincinnati and ordered to the Saratoga just a few days before the Saratoga left Shanghai for the Coronation Ceremonies of the Emperor of Japan. Lieutenant Poole's relief was Lieutenant R. E. Ingersoll.

Upon the reporting of Lieutenant-Commander Theelen at Naval Station, Cavite, P.I. Lieutenant-Commander A. St. Clair Smith is detached from duty as Captain of the Yard of that station and will report as Executive Officer of the Brooklyn.

The following named Ensigns,

LYCEUM THEATRE

Under the Patronage of
Sir Everard and Lady Fraser
The PANTOMIME of
ALI BABA
AND THE 40 THIEVES
will be presented on
Saturday, January 8th
AND
Monday, January 10th
IN AID OF THE BRITISH
WOUNDED FROM THE
DARDANELLES
Latest Songs and Novelty Dances
Full Chorus and Ballet
Booking Moutrie's
POPULAR PRICES
\$3, \$2, \$1.

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The following named Ensigns,

Brooklyn to Mohican for Submarine Instruction:—H. C. Davis, W. E. Malloy, M. Y. Cohen, P. Fitzsimmons, L. J. Stecher.

Ensign H. T. Dickinson, Brooklyn to Dale. Ensign B. M. Arnold, Brooklyn to Bainbridge. Ensign J. H. Kyle, Jr., Brooklyn to Barry. Ensign J. S. Ray, Brooklyn to Decatur. Ensign C. F. Wedderburn, Brooklyn to Chauncey.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. C. Shirley has been detached from Brooklyn to Helena. 1st Lieutenant A. A. Radclott, U.S.M.C. from Brooklyn to Legation Guard, Peking, China. Chief Boatwain H. M. Anderson from Brooklyn to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I. Machinist C. O. Hathaway from Brooklyn to Monterey. Machinist J. M. Berlin from Brooklyn to Monadnock. Machinist J. W. O'Leary from Mohican to Brooklyn.

Lieutenant (j.g.) J. F. Donelson has been detached from Saratoga to Brooklyn. Lieutenant W. C. Powers, U.S.M.C. detached from Saratoga to Brooklyn. 2nd Lieutenant L. M. Bourne, U.S.M.C. from Saratoga to Brooklyn. Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. C. Mahoney from Saratoga to Brooklyn. Paymaster E. T. Hoopes from Saratoga to Brooklyn. Gunner B. H. Mack from Saratoga to Brooklyn.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, by track and held sports, followed by a "Donkey Polo Game" between Officers and members of the Sergeants' mess. The game was chiefly noted by the number of falls taken by the players who had difficulty in staying with their mounts and hitting the ball at the same time. The sports took place in the morning and were followed by a dinner in the men's mess hall to which were invited representatives from each of the Foreign Legation Guards.

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MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	Drift	Prob	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register
Today.									
Ningpo	Kiangtzen	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Every except Sunday)	Train	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Luenyi	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chosen	Anhui	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Karen	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Luenyi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	AF.00
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	AF.00
Tomorrow.									
Hankow	Kinling	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Shanghai	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kinling	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	AF.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	..	8.00	..	..	8.00	..	8.30
Thursday, Jan. 6.									
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Kasuga Maru	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00	11.00	10.00
Friday, Jan. 7.									
Hankow	Foyang	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Foyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	AF.00
Saturday, Jan. 8.									
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A.	Athos	..	..	11.00	..	..	9.00	..	8.30
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Chikwen M.	..	..	11.00	..	..	11.00	..	11.30
Hongkong and beyond	Sodo Maru	..	..	11.00	..	..	11.00	..	11.30
Hankow	Nankin	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Luchow	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Nankin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	AF.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sunday, Jan. 9.									
Hongkong and beyond	Mishima Maru	..	..	..	..	..	11.00	..	11.30

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.
A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.
B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
D Registration 11 a.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

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Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Daini, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin, every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Destination.	Closes Daily a.m. p.m.
Nanzhang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fow-kiao, Taitung, Tientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chensu, Wushu, Wanglin, Changchow, Tuhyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	7.00
Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	6.15
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00
Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	9.00
Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train	11.45
Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children
Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year, thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.* guarantees genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALLEN, M.D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDNER, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M.D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
I. Beck, Inc., Local Distributors, 9A, Hankow Road.

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Date and Place	Per	Chl.	Drift	Prob	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register
Today.									
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Hongkong and beyond	Karen	..	8.00
River Ports	Luenyi	9.00	AF.00
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C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
D Registration 11 a.m.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 9.30 a.m.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 11 a.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 10 a.m.

H Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail a.s. Athos will close at noon on January 7.

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Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train	11.45
Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45

Shanghai-Nanking Train
Soochow, Changchow, and Intermediate places 4.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train
Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Nanking and North China... 9.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train
Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China... 7.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train
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Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.0

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captn	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 6	8.30	Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Nakamura	A. T. Co.
16	1.00	Seattle	Osaka Maru	Jap.	Nakamura	A. T. Co.
21	1.00	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	Asakawa	NYK
28	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyu Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
30	6.00	Seattle	Asa Maru	Jap.	Ho	N. Y. K.
31	P.M.	Seattle	Shishio Maru	Jap.	Tosha	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 4	9.30	Nagasaki	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Akamatsu	N. Y. K.
6	1.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Sato	N. Y. K.
11	1.00	Woji, Kobe	Kanaga Maru	Jap.	Laurial	Cie M M
17	P.M.	Nagasaki	Potava	Rus.	Heikel	Rus. V. F.
18	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chikun Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 5	D.L.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flynn	B. & S.
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atos	Br.	Doris	Cie M M
9	1.00	London via Cape	Albion Maru	Br.	Wade	N. Y. K.
19	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Healington	P. & O.
23	noon	London via Cape	Portos	Br.	Laurial	Cie M M
24	1.00	Marseilles etc.	Sowa Maru	Jap.	St. John	N. Y. K.
24	1.00	Marseilles etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stone	P. & O.
25	1.00	Marseilles etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
26	1.00	Marseilles etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Handerson	P. & O.
27	1.00	Marseilles etc.	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
Feb 2	1.00	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Br.	Mages	M. M.
16	1.00	Marseilles etc.	Andrie	Br.	Fr.	M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yoshi	Br.	Eddy	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Kitebie	B. & S.
8	A.M.	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	McKinnon	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	A.M.	Swatow	Hsinlong	Br.	McKinnon	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Br.	Taylor	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
13	1.00	Swatow	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yoshi	Br.	Davis	B. & S.
15	P.M.	Hongkong	Chiyu Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
25	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 4	6.00	Tientsin	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	etoh	M. R.
5	D.L.	Chaochow	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Y. Hiko	M. R.
6	1.00	Tientsin	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	M. R.
7	D.L.	Tientsin	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Sinon	M. A.
8	P.M.	Yadokow	Potava	Rus.	Heikel	R. V. F.
12	1.00	Tientsin	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Cole Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
4	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	Fraser	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Tuckow	Br.	Phillip	G. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Changow	Br.	Tindall	G. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Vingshao	Br.	Murray	N. S. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Ching	Br.	Vewcomb	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Metemoto	S. K. V.
6	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	Wigan	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Nagshio	Br.	Wells	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	Wells	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
10	M.N.	do	Singwah	Br.	Wade	M. S. N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captn	Agents	Berth
Jan 2	Ningpo	Isin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Vingshao	N.S.C.W.
Jan 2	Hankow	Luoyi	1745	Br.	Fraser	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 2	Swatow	Hakushin Maru	900	Jap.	Yebiko	M. R.	W
Jan 2	Hankow	Tuckow	2255	Br.	Phillip	G. & Co.	H
Jan 2	Chaochow	Wenchow	560	Br.	Parson	B. & S.	W
Jan 2	Hankow	Poyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Jan 2	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1665	Br.	Williams	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 2	Swatow	Kangsu	143	Br.	Wankman	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 2	Hongkong	Tachow	745	Chi	Wallace	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Jan 2	Hongkong	Colombo Maru	920	Jap.	Sakamoto	S. M. R. Co.	W
Jan 2	Daly	Sakaki Maru	2093	Jap.	Satch	S. M. R. Co.	W
Jan 2	C'wangtso	Bassel Maru	1697	Jap.	Yemoto	S. Shokai	N. Y. K. W.
Jan 2	Japan	Kanaga Maru	2257	Jap.	Shimoda	B. & S.	G. N. W.
Jan 2	Hankow	Kiung	2511	Br.	Newcomb	C.M.S.N. Co.	W
Jan 2	Hankow	Kiangwan	1450	Chi	Conley	C. & S.	W
Jan 2	Japan	Taki Maru	1920	Jap.	Murray	Vingshao	N. S. C. W.
Jan 2	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi	Murray	Vingshao	N. S. C. W.

Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captn	Agents
Jan 2	Hankow, etc.	Patung	1690	Br.	Somerville	B. & S.
2	Hongkong, Canton	heran	1855	Br.	James	B. & S.
2	Amoy, Swatow	Asping	1159	Chi.	Peramora	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	Swatow	Blowers	1027	Br.	Richards	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	Tak o. Formosa	Kohoku Maru	161	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
2	Hankow, Canton	Shenhsing	1049	Br.	Carle	J. M. & Co.
2	Hongkong, Canton	Shenhsing	1120	Chi.	Hua	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	1859	Br.	Robinson	J. M. & Co.
2	Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Frangien	1078	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
2	Wahou	Fochow	1994	Br.	Owen	N. Y. K.
2	Chaochow	Rainchi	1456	Chi.	Wilke	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	Swatow	Chienkiang	1229	Br.	Avastie	B. & S.
2	Swatow	Poyang	1078	Br.	Dillon	B. & S.
2	Swatow	Vingaois	1465	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.
2	Hankow, etc.	Fuchi Maru	1252	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. Y. K.
2	Milke	Fukun Maru	1243	Jap.	Kokubo	M. B. K.
2	Tientsin	Wangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
2	Chaochow	Vingaois	1167	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
2	Hankow, etc.	Okai Maru	311	Jap.	Yano	S. & S.
2	Swatow	Wingfo	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	Swatow	Kungping	1742	Chi.	Howie	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	Tientsin	Kai Maru	995	Jap.	Yano	M. B. K.
2	Japan	Uchi Maru	1083	Jap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.
2	Daly	Isin Maru	930	Jap.	St. John	N. Y. K.
2	Swatow	Isin Peking	2865	Br.	St. John	N. Y. K.
2	Ningpo	Isin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Crew	Men	Commander
FR	Dec. 2	Nagasaki	Clemonat	Am cru.	8213	17	813	Fewal
Sp	Dec. 1	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
Sp	Dec. 3	Yagis	Yelena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton
Sp	Dec. 15	Quira	Quira	Am g-b.	340	2	40	Strait
Sp	Dec. 2	Cruise	Am g-b.	200	2	10	King	
SOB	Dec. 16	Cruise	Villaboa	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Goss

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
City of Bombay	Nov. 21	
Glenlyne	Nov. 25	
Gleniffer	Oct. 13	
Hirano Maru	Dec. 18	
Hirano Maru	Nov. 14	
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12	
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26	
Katori Maru	Nov. 28	
Kioto	Dec. 14	
Lynah	Dec. 18	
Mentor	Nov. 27	
Nagoya	Nov. 18	
Ningchow	Nov. 25	
Peleus	Dec. 31	
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8	

For Marseilles, etc.

Polynesien	Dec. 8	
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For Bombay

Namur**	Dec. 12	
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For Sardinia**

Sardinia**	Nov. 29	
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For Vancouver, etc.

Aki Maru	Dec. 5	
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Chicago Maru

Chicago Maru	Dec. 5	
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Hawaii Maru

Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20	
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Hazel Dollar

Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23	
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Monteagle

Monteagle	Dec. 13	
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Shidzuoka Maru

Shidzuoka Maru	Nov. 16	
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Shimo Maru

Shimo Maru	Dec. 10	
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Tamba Maru

Tamba Maru	Dec. 19	
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Yokohama Maru

Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28	
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For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9	
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Inverclyde

Inverclyde	Nov. 28	
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Saint Bede

Saint Bede	Nov. 13	
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For San Francisco, etc.

Manila Maru	Dec. 24	
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Panama

Panama	Dec. 16	
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Shinyo Maru

Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1	
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Tacoma

Tacoma	Oct. 4	
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Tatarax

Tatarax	Oct. 12	
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Tenyo Maru

Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3	
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For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4	
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Madala

Madala	Nov. 24	
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Yeddo

Yeddo	Nov. 22	
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**With English Mail.

Vessels to Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.		
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Alcinous

Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 3
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Atreus

Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
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Atsuta Maru

Atsuta Maru	Nov. 22	Jan. 4
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Fushimi Maru

Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
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Helenus

Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 5
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Hirano Maru

Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
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Hyson

Hyson	Nov. 13	Jan. 8
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Karmala

Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
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Kitano Maru

Kitano Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 11
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Katori Maru

Katori Maru	Feb. 5	Mar. 24
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Knight Companion

Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 12
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Laertes

Laertes	Nov. 20	Jan. 15
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Laomedon

Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
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Miyazaki Maru

Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
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Mongara

Mongara	Nov. 19	Jan. 18
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Monmouthshire

Monmouthshire	Jan. 10	
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Nagoya

Nagoya	Feb. 3	Mar. 23
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TO CRUSH GERMANY A CRIME SAYS KIRCHWEY

Masterman's Plan of Dismemberment Would End Chance of Peace

FORMER DEAN OF COLUMBIA

Rest of Europe Cannot Be Permitted to Destroy Central Powers

By George W. Kirchwey

Former Dean of Columbia Law School

The program of German and Austrian dismemberment put forth by Mr. Masterman is a foolish utterance—foolish because it assumes such a crushing victory for the allies as no sensible man can expect; because it can have no other effect than to stiffen the German resolve to win at any cost; and, because, if it could be carried into effect it would postpone indefinitely the hope of an enduring peace. To crush and humiliate such a power as Germany would be only to sow the dragon's teeth of future wars.

What makes the utterance especially unfortunate is the fact that it comes from a man of Mr. Masterman's official standing. Similar dreams of a crushed, dismembered Britain have come from Germany, but only from irresponsible jingo journalists—not from any authoritative source.

NO SIGN OF CRUSHING VICTORY
It becomes clearer every day that there will be no complete and crushing victory by either side in the present war, and I venture to say that such a result is the last thing to be desired.

The destruction of the Central Powers by the allies would be as great a catastrophe, as great a shock to civilization as would be the crushing of France and the dismemberment of the British Empire. The future peace of Europe depends upon the discovery by all the belligerent Powers of the truth that wars of conquest are not a means to peace, and that it is only by mutual forbearance and respect that nations can learn to live and thrive.

Peace when it comes must be an honorable peace for all the Powers involved, not a predatory or vindictive peace—or else it will be no peace but only a truce in a century of war.

MONSTROUS FORM OF ARROGANCE

Apart from these considerations, the proposal to restrict the expansion of Germany by rigidly limiting her boundaries and by robbing her of her colonial possessions, in fact, to reduce her to the position of a second class power and hold her there is a monstrous form of arrogance.

The world owes too much to German scholarship, German science, German art and German gemethlichkeit to tolerate such an assumption. The kultur of Germany cannot be imposed by force on the rest of Europe. But neither can the rest of Europe be permitted to destroy or cripple it. The world needs every type of civilization that the genius of the different peoples can contribute to the common fund.

Dismemberment of Germany Is Ambition of Russia and England

Right Honorable C. F. G. Masterman, late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and believed to give the British Government view, names the terms of peace as follows:

Belgium shall be restored to complete independence, with an indemnity covering all damage and compensation for her disabled and dead.

France shall receive Alsace-Lorraine, a natural defensive boundary, extending to the Rhine, and full indemnity.

Germany, Austria and Russian Poland shall be united under the Czar or a King appointed by him. Denmark shall receive Schleswig.

Italy shall receive Trentino and all of Italy Irredenta.

Turkey shall be penned in central Anatolia, with Armenia, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia divided among the nations that will develop them.

Serbia shall receive Bosnia, Herzegovina, all of Austria that is Serb, adequate access to the Adriatic, and full indemnity.

The German fleet shall be either sunk or divided among the allies. All Zeppelins and Zeppelin hangars should be burned. German colonies shall be apportioned as trophies to the nations which conquered them.

Foreign Minister Sazonov, of Russia, on November 10 set out the wishes of his country as follows:

"We must have a policy for this century based firmly upon the alliance between Russia, England and France. We must say to Germany: 'These are your frontiers and your limits. Work within them as you please, but out into the world you shall go no more.'

"We have had enough of the disintegrating influence you bring to bear in every quarter of the world. We desire to live at peace as Christian nations.

"Your unscrupulous rule, based on the principle of armed force, has threatened to enslave the world. That principle is abhorrent to us.

"You must be content to stay quietly at home and conduct your commerce and domestic affairs as may please you best, but you shall no more encroach upon the sacred rights of your neighbors."

"It is my firm conviction that if the policy of the twentieth century does not rest upon a solid alliance between Russia, England and France, then this great war will have been waged in vain, and all the blood and treasure expended upon it and still to be spent will have been wasted."

October, has died of his wounds. He formerly was a member of the Shanghai police force. He was attached to the 10th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment.

The China Times of Tientsin announces the death in action of Mr. George Cox, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cox. He was killed at Gallipoli on Christmas Eve.

An application for a summons against L. L. Morrison, who lives at the Continental Hotel, was made in the British Police Court yesterday by Inspector Vaughan, of the Central Station. Morrison is charged with assaulting a Chinese constable. The inspector told Mr. G. W. King, magistrate, that Morrison was arrested by Police Constable Howse and taken to the Station. There he was released on his own recognizance and told to be in court at 10 a.m. He was told what the charge was when he was arrested and he replied that he had a grievance himself which he would bring before the magistrate. The assault charged was not a serious one. The summons was issued, returnable tomorrow.

A marriage has been arranged between Lieutenant Thomas Arthur Pearson, R. N. R. only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Pearson, of Soldiers Point, Holyhead, and Rosemary Evelyn, only daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Albert, of Shanghai.

Two armed robberies of Chinese shops occurred about 7 o'clock Sunday evening. A gang of three men entered the Race Club Building on Mohawk Road, and escaped with \$40. About the same time a pawn shop in the Chenqiu Road was raided and \$25 taken. It is not known whether both robberies were committed by the same band.

The 8th membership campaign of the Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A. closed last evening at 8 o'clock. It has proved a great success, every team having worked hard and secured good points for the Association, particularly the Railroad team, of whom Mr. K. S. Lee was the Captain and who won the championship.

One of the most delightful social functions of the season took place at the Astor House Hotel last night when Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey P. Holcomb entertained in honor of Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier and Miss Huneker who is Mrs. Lobingier's sister. Following the reception there was dancing until midnight.

The engagement of Mr. Vivien Davies, of Shanghai, to Miss Enid Smith, of 91 Upper Tulse Hill, London, is announced by the London and China Express. Mr. Davies is the only son of Commander Frederick Davies, R. N. Reserve (retired). Miss Smith is the only daughter of Mr. Wareham Smith.

Sergeant G. W. Bradish, who was wounded in fighting near Loos in

the picture chronicles Charlie's entrance into boxing circles, follows him through his training pursued on a beer diet, and sees him knock out an opponent seven times his size with the able assistance of his English bull-dog. The bill is one of the best that the Apollo ever offered.

The Melbourne stage two new sketches that were enthusiastically received and introduce fresh songs that have a hypnotic swing to them. On any other program the first picture called The Sin of Jean Perlot would be a head-liner in itself.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..... 2
Clerks..... 42
Typists..... 2
Overseers..... 18
Stenographers..... 8
Watchmen..... 3
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with:

R. B. WOOD, Secretary.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1915.

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German Trench Lines In Belgium Shelled; Batteries Silenced

Two Ammunition Depots Exploded; Many Mines Sprung, But Little Damage Results

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 2.—The official communique issued on Friday evening stated: Our batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's first and second line trenches in Belgium. We wrecked a German work west of Soupir.

The Germans in the Vosges, after an artillery preparation, launched an infantry attack at Hirsstein, which was completely repulsed.

The official communique yesterday afternoon stated that there were only minor operations, which were favorable to the French.

The communique in the evening stated: Between the Ayr and the Oise, our heavy artillery silenced some enemy batteries south of Roye. There was some mine fighting between Soissons and Rheims.

Great activity was shown by the French artillery in the Vosges, in the Muhlbach region. An enemy long-range gun dropped ten shells into Nancy, killing two inhabitants and wounding seven. The material damage was slight. We immediately silenced the gun.

The communique this afternoon stated: Our heavy artillery in the Champagne effectively bombarded some German barracks. A grenade attack at Tahure was repulsed.

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stated: A violent bombardment of the enemy's trenches in the region of the Belgian dunes resulted in heavy damage, causing two conflagrations and exploding two ammunition depots.

Block-Houses Collapse

The French artillery pounded the German trenches in the Argonne, in Chevalier's Wood, resulting in the collapse of several block-houses. A violent German artillery bombardment at Hartmanns-Werkkop resulted in a slight withdrawal of the French, but the enemy refrained from an infantry attack.

London, January 1.—An official communication from British headquarters states that the enemy have been active in mining about the quarries north of Loos. Five mines were exploded on Thursday, causing some few casualties and slight damage to our trenches. No attack was made and the damage is being repaired.

There has been artillery activity on both sides about Hulluch, Givenchy, Wytschaete and St. Julien and an increase in the hostile shelling about Armentieres. Our heavy howitzers considerably damaged various points of the hostile line.

Yesterday evening south-east of Armentieres, a small party of our troops seized a portion of the German front line of trenches and inflicted several casualties on the enemy. After fulfilling their mission, the party withdrew, only a few men having been wounded.

This morning, the enemy exploded

a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, which failed to do any damage.

There has been less artillery activity today.

This morning, the enemy sprung a mine in front of our trenches east of Quinchy, but did not attempt to occupy the crater. During the afternoon we exploded three mines at La Bois Sellen.

Our artillery, trench-mortars co-operating with the artillery, likewise bombarded the hostile trenches north of Fromelles and east of Ypres. The enemy replied vigorously to the former, but without doing any damage.

There was normal activity on the rest of the front.

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK

FERRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER, TRANSIT THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS,

SURVEYING ANEROIDS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, ABNEY LEVELS,

etc., etc., etc.

LATEST ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

WALTER DUNN & Co.

29, Kiangse Road.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration) November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Local	Local
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	102	4	15.32	15.56
8.30	6.35		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	8.44	15.56		
11.25	9.10	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	5.08	15.56		
11.35	1.17		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	5.03	15.56		
11.45	9.25		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	4.55	15.45		
102	2	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-Central	1	101	21.00	19.27
Sat. & Sun. & Holidays	9.35	0.01	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-Central	1.25	1.25		
4.45	1.27		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.10	1.10		
4.55	1.34	434	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.01	1.01		
5.03	1.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.01	1.01		
Local	Mail	3	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	15.32	15.56	
7.30	12.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.32	15.56		
7.40	12.40	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.32	15.56		
8.00	13.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.32	15.56		
11.48	16.30	78	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	11.57	15.23		
11.50	16.38	149	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	9.17	1.13		
18.16	22.41	221	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	9.17	1.13		
7	7.30	23.01	266	arr. Tientsin-Central	6.11	17.42		
10.09	1.28		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	6.11	17.42		
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.14	12.41		

Auctions

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Personal attention given to
House Auctions
A/c of Sales rendered within
3 Days of Sales.

Cash advances made on goods
entrusted to our Sale.

Terms on Application.

Municipal Notification.

No. 2344

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will re-open on
Thursday, January 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new
pupils may be obtained on applica-
tion to the Headmaster, and should
be presented by the new pupils
themselves when attending at the
School for examination and admis-
sion on Wednesday, January 5,
between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30
a.m.

The attention of parents is
directed to the following scale of
monthly fees:—Upper School, for
a day of 6 hours, \$12; Lower
School, for a day of 4½ hours, \$8;
Kindergarten, for a day of 3 hours,
\$5.

Extra Subjects:—
Piano \$5
Shorthand 2
Chinese 1

For a family of two children a
reduction of 20 per cent., and for
one of three or more children a
reduction of 33½ per cent., will
be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 3, 1916.

Municipal Notification.

No. 2245

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
THE School will re-open on Thurs-
day, January 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new
pupils may be obtained on applica-
tion to the Headmistress, and should
be presented by the new pupils
themselves when attending at the
School (28 Boone Road) for
examination and admission on
Wednesday January 5, between the
hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed
to the following scale of monthly
fees:—Upper School.

Children over 10 years \$12
Children under 10 years 8
Lower School 8
Kindergarten 5

For a family of two children a
reduction of 20 per cent., and for
one of three or more children a
reduction of 33½ per cent., will be
made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 3, 1916.

NOTICE

Tenders are hereby invited
for the lease of that well-known
pleasure resort at No. 2, Yu Yuen
Road, known as the "YU
YUEN GARDENS", including
its teahouses, rockeries, etc.,
from 1st January, 1915.

For conditions and particulars,
apply to
THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.
125, Szechuen Road.

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Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -LARGE, AIRY,
COMFORTABLE
FLAT FOR RENT

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Febr. 1st, the second floor
of 78, Szechuen Road, at
present undergoing altera-
tions and redecoration.
This apartment is large, airy,
and one of the most comfort-
able in the downtown
district. Long lease if desir-
ed. The rent is reasonable.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,

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You're Welcome
Whether you need battery repairs or just
want to ask for a helpful suggestion—we're
here for both. Good advice is our specialty.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

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OPENED 1ST JANUARY, 1916.

42, NANKING ROAD

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年準
正月
西歷
一號
開辦
設各
公堂
百十
六年
皆已
承民
認國

NOTICE

Private Day and Boarding School

31 and 32 Quinsan Road
Re-opens for the Winter term on
Wednesday, January 5, 1916, at 9
a.m.

Martha W. JEWELL,
Principal.

8301-J-5

In The United States Court For China

In the matter of the last will and
testament of George Slader
Burgess, deceased.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court
notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against the estate of
George Slader Burgess, deceased, late
of Shanghai, China, to present same
with vouchers to the undersigned
Executrix of his estate, in care of the
Clerk of the United States Court for
China, at Shanghai, China, on or
before June 15, 1916; and all persons
owing debts to said deceased are here-
by notified to make payment of the
same in due course to said Executrix.

SUSAN BURGESS,

Executrix,

Shanghai, China, December 13, 1915.
8040-D-14-21-28-J-4

FOR SALE

If you have an old SEWING MACHINE
of any make, and wish to buy a
new one, we will make you a liberal
allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.,

Sales Department,
Phone 2736. P. 474, Nanking Road,
and 218, Haining Road.

8271-J-1

Business For Sale

A prosperous local retail business
is for sale, as the owner wishes to
devote his time to another branch of
trade. Owner is willing to remain
for two months to teach purchaser
all details of the business. A
magnificent opportunity for a
neutral. Terms of payment to be
arranged. Apply to Box 35, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8221-J-4

Shanghai General Chamber
of Commerce.

BANK HOLIDAYS 1916

THE Foreign Exchange Banks and
the Shanghai General Chamber of
Commerce will observe the follow-
ing holidays during 1916.

2 days New Year. Saturday and
Monday, 1st and 3rd January.
4 days China New Year. Thurs-
day, Friday, Saturday and Monday,
3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th February.
3 days Easter. Friday, Saturday
and Monday, 21st, 22nd and 24th
April.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival.
Monday, 5th June.

1 day White-Monday, Monday,
12th June.

2 days Summer Holiday, Satur-
day and Monday, 1st and 3rd July.

1 day Autumn Holiday, Monday
7th August.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival.
Tuesday 12th September.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese
Republic. Tuesday, 10th October.

2 days Christmas. Monday and
Tuesday, 25th and 26th December.

By order of the Committee,

L. E. CANNING,

Secretary.

8249

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
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CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

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